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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh. Pa.

A CELTIC DEVICE.

Most people who attend our places of public amusement have experienced the annoyance of which the adopted citizen complains in the following lines:

She wore a monstrous chignon—
The gurl in front of me,
And bedad 'twas not transparent',
And the stage I couldn't see.

So I said: Me dear young lady,
With the ginerous bunch of hair,
It's falling off, me darling,
And it's looking mighty quare.

She crimsoned like a cherry,
And she quickly left her sate,
And thus I was enabled
To view Morlacchi's fait.

For, a begor, I paid me money
For a place in the parquet,
And though I love the laydies,
I was bound to see the play.

They're a comfort in our sickness,
But in our hours of aise—
As Scott once wisely mintioned—
They're mighty apt to taise.

EN-MINIATURE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ELSIE POLKO.

The lovely Anna Smythers, of Gent, found a joyous life awaiting her as a pupil in the studio of Gerhard Dow, the famous painter of Netherlands.

Her father had at last yielded to her repeated entreaties for instructioe by a regular master, and the hope of enriching both herself and him, by the practice of the art which he esteemed but lightly, had decided him to send her to Leyden; to the home of Dow who was a distant relative of her deceased mother. Thus, for the first time, Anna stepped from the gloom of a lonely youth into a warm, bright atmosphere of affection. Free to devote herself openly to the art, which she had so long secretly adored, she now blossomed like the rose, to the joy of all who saw her, and her rich talent developed itself with astonishing rapidity.

Dow's studio was a spacious room, with a northern exposure, full of soft lights, and looking down the waters of a quiet stream. Wondrous order reigned in the cool, quiet retreat. The master never began morning work until every particle of dust had subsided. Long after blonde Anna stood painting zealously at her easel, Dow would wait patiently watching the fine motes floating in the sunshine, and when the giddy whirl had ceased he would slowly bring forth from a chest his pallette with all its belongings, and takes his brush in hand. Then there must be no going to and fro among the pupils—a rule of especial irksomeness to impetuous Franz Von Mieris, who would gladly have run every five minutes from one easel to another. Anna wore her frock looped up, lest in her quick motions it might sweep the floor and whirl a cloud of dreaded dust into the air; and, indeed she had no cause to blush for the little feet which stood in their high-heeled shoes, as trim and delicate as a princess' own. Her close-fitting jacket displayed the charming outlines of her form, and her padded sleeves were pushed back from a pair of hands which Franz Von Mieris declared the fairest in the Netherlands. Unfortunately for the young scholar, Anna's easel was placed at such an angle that only at rare intervals some turn of her head brought to his view her delicate profile and rosy cheek. So he admired all the more ardently the golden hair, fastened in a heavy braid at the back of her head, and falling on each side in a shower of curls. We have a charming picture by Franz Mieris, in his later years, in which he has represented himself standing before his easel, dressed in black velvet, his bold, handsome face turned toward the observer, and his aristocratic hand resting between the folds of some rich drapery hanging over the back of a chair. Near him stands a girlish figure in the precise attitude of the beautiful Anna in the old studio; the slender waist, the lovely shoulders and neck encircled by a golden chain, the luxuriant hair, a glimpse of the cheek and the white, girlish hand—are all delineated with the touch of a master. Upon the easel is the faintly-outlined picture of a lady, blonde and beautiful, with smiling lips and eyes, the portrait of the young pupil herself. On one side a bass-viol leans against the wall, a remainder of the merry music which sounded so often through the studio, and in the background appears Frau Katherina, bearing refreshments for her husband and his scholars.

Indeed, there has been no dearth of music in the Leyden studio. If Dow were weary, or the sky gray and overcast, Anna must sing, in her sweet voice, or the artist Terburg come over with his violin, and Franz play the bass-viol. Poor Franz was sadly angry that Anna never seemed moved by the plaintive strains which he drew from his instrument, and answered only by roguish smiles all the languishing glances with which he accompanied them, The maiden could not be made to understand the sentiments of his susceptible heart. She jested with merry indifference, deaf to his half-uttered declarations of love, and at last told him that the gay, light-hearted Franz Mieris pleased her a thousand times more than his quiet, melancholy double.

A wonderful instrument is a woman's heart. The most practiced hand often fails to elicit harmonious accords from its delicate strings, while sometimes, beneath unskilled fingers, sound forth the sweetest melodies. So the heart of the fair Anna, impervious to the ardent eyes of Franz Mieris, melted before the gentle glances of the young sculptor, Jacob Heers who, having just returned from Rome, was a frequent visitor at Gerhard Dow's atelier. The musical entertainments now received a new impetus, for Heers could strike the lute with a master hand. Sometimes the returned prodigal discoursed with eloquent enthusiasm upon the wonder-land of divine statues, and a sky perennially blue. How they all listened,—even impatient Franz—but most of all the lovely Anna. Her eyes rested with an expression of devout admiration upon the dark, earnest face of the speaker, falling only when his soft glance met her own, which happened oftener and oftener. The rose glowed deeper on the maiden's cheek, her breath grew quicker, her smile more radiant, and thus the "blue flower" of a first happy love unfolded in Gerhard Dow's studio.

Frau Katherina was the *confidents* of the girl's over-full heart, and, after the manner of women, she constituted herself the guardian of the lovers, It was she who araanged for Anna's seat beside herself in the twilight, at that window in the parlor which looked out upon the street, where Jacob Heers was sure to pass, bow a respectful greeting, and then step a little nearer. Then the housewife would suddenly remember some important matters demanding her immediate presence. There seemed always to be a kettle boiling over in the kitchen, and there were no such junketing cats in all Leyden beside as in Gerhard Dow's house.

Meanwhile, the young people were left alone. Their conversation was very softly carried on, the little blonde head peering so very shyly from behind the yellow violets and rosemary. Sometimes a man's hand, strong and shapely, stole in, and rested on the windowsill,—perhrps to set the flower pots right,—no wearisom labor, surely yet the rosy, girlish fingers hastened to aid that hand, and so were held suddenly in warm, sweet imprisonment, until Frau Katherina came back, and the dungeon opened of itself. But the levers were not seldom startled in a more ungentle fashion A rain of coarser garden vegetables would fall among the flowers accompanied by a shrill whistle, or a sneering laugh, Whence came the insult?

Gerhard Dow, whose eyes were wont to observe so closely every lineament of the human face, seemed strangely blindly to the plain declaration of the two happy faces, but Franz Von Mieris dark blue eyes were all the keener, and his heart was torn with jealously.

Perhaps he had made love to the charming Anna more as a pleasant pastime, than in sacred earnest, yet none the less had his manly vanity received a paitful stab. Such wounds are always hard to heal. Was not Jacob Heers a head shorter than he? What comparison between that slender form and his own perfect proportions? Did not all the beauties of Leyden declare his black eyes unsurpassed? Had ever any one, Anna Smythers, of Ghent, withstood his eloquent lips and fearless glances? And yet she preferred that insignificant fellow. Had he possessed the arms of a giant how gladly would he have flung Jacob Heers back to the Rome whence he came Anna no longer appeared with her accustomed regularity in the studio. A woman in love seems in that blessed time to forfeit for one thing all the most earnest pursuits of her life. Dow's maid now often neglected herself to sit for hours, in her own little room, watching the paths of the clouds, and wondering how her father would receive the young sculptor, when he should one day go to Ghent, to say to him, "I ask your daughter for my wife."

The master, excited by Franz Mieris's jesting questions, began to wonder aloud at the negligence of his once so diligent pupil. It was well that Frau Katerina knew so well how to pacify her husband and coax him to let the "child alone." At evening they were always together as usual, and Anna's face was so radiantly happy, and her voice sounded so swestly to the accompaniment of Jacob Heer's lute, that the master always forgot his little resentment.

So days and weeks passed away. But suddenly one day Pere Smythers appeared in the studio and in curt, decided terms demanded the return of his daughter, for whom he had found an acceptable suitor. He also hinted at secret information from some one that Anna was learning nothing of importance, and evincing no zeal in her work.

Oddly enough he had brought with him his prospective son-in-law, Lucas Smart, the richest miller in Ghent, with whose well-kept person he hoped most favorably to impress his daughter.

But, alas, how pale grew the face of the beautiful girl! She could not even give her father a suitable greeting. Trembling and confused, she stood before him, and he saw with violent displeasure the tears bursting from her eyes. Tears were a poor accompaniment, indeed, to the obedience due from a child to a parent.

Anna felt the gaze of Lucas Smith riveted on her face, while she explained that she was willing to return with her father, and remain his faithful, obedient daughter, but in reference to her future husband she begged that the decision might be delayed for a few years, Frau Katherina, meanwhile, encouraged her by signs.

The old man received this request with great arger, and cursed at once Gerhard Dow's studio, and his own folly in ever having sent his daughter there.

"Now, she is good for nothing in the world!" he cried, striking the table and setting free a great cloud of dust, to the distraction of the master, "for what is a girl good for but to be married?" She has learned no more than a thousand others, and now I shall be poor all my life, and she with me."

Anna drew herself up, he and cried with glowing cheeks and flashing eyes:

"Wait a little, father; but you condemn me and insnlt my master!" Let me place before your eyes an evidence of what I learned of him. Let me show you that I can earn enough by my art so that I need not carry on my shoulders all my life long the money bag of an unloved husband. And if I can furnish proof, then give my heart free choice! If I fail I will go home with you to-day, and in one week I will be the wife of Lucas Smart!"

Old Smythers conld answer "yes," His child seemed to him a very princess. so proudly and commanding she stood before him, with her blonde braids resting like a crown resting upon her head. Bnt the rich miller plucked him by the sleeve whispeaing:

"Let us go home. Your princess is too grand for my mill, and there are other girls in Ghent!"

"Anna went to work, Near the half drawn curtain. in the background stood Frau Katherine, deathly pale, with folded hand, and over her left shoulder lookd the sculpter's intellectual face, a clear beam of love streaming from his eyes upon the painting maiden. The wild roses outside the window pressed curiously against the pains, and beetles and butterflies beat out their brains upon the glass, while the sparrows loudly relate to each other, and to everyone who chose to listen, that inside the studio there everything was not quite as it should be. Now and then Anna's glance hastily sought the face of the rich miller, and the faintest imitation of a sportive smile flitted across the deep earnestness of her noble face.

At last she arose, and steping towards Gerhard Dow, she said. "Your eyes shall first behold my trial-piece. Tell me if it is good work?"

Gerhard Dow laid upon the palm of his broad right hand the tiniest painting that ever artist fingers had created, and gazed upon it in amazement.

"Child, you have learned more than I could ever have taught you! Such work as this neither I myself nor any other painter in the Netherlands could equal. I know not who has secretly instructed Thank him, not me, for your success. You, have created the most exquisite miniature, genre-picture that my eyes ever beheld!"

So saying he approached Herr Smythers and Lucas Smart, and held out his hand. Franz Mieris came nearer and peered over their shoulders, and all three gazed in amazement upon the wonderful miniature, whose every line was executed with the most enchanting clearness and delicacy. There was a windmill with its sails, a stout miller, who strikingly resembled Lucas Smart, horses with sacks, carts, and many people crowded together, but each figure entirely distinct and perfect in its kind.

The stern judge shoved his little cap from one ear to the other, and said slowly:

"You are right, nobody could equal that. We need no other fortune. Lucas Smart, put the princess out of your mind. As you said, there are other maidens in Ghent. We will go together and search for one. As for Anna, she may stay here and paint."

"No, no, take me with you," cried the lovely Anna. "I can go on painting at home, if you will allow some one to go with me who has been my chief instructor."

Before the old man could reply, Jacob Heers burst from his retreat, and in his joyful confusion fell, by mistake, upon the neck of the rich miller, who embraced him so long and ardently that Gerhard Dow himself laughingly rescued the astonished man. Then followed a chaos of questions and answers, laughter and tears, until, at last, the lovers stood hand in hand before the amazed father.

"But can he do nothing in particular?" asked Herr, Smythers at last, pointing to the young sculptor.

"Certainly!" cried Franz Mieris, with a sneer; "he knows how to break stone, and—"

"And he loves your daughter faithfully! interrupted the lovely Anna, with her face upon her father's breast."

Franz Mieris slipped his arm in that of Lucas Smith, and drew him away to show him the wind-mills of Leyden.

The little genre painting of the subsequently famous artist, Anna Heers, is still exhibited as one of the marvels of Ghent. The charming lady executed many beautiful pictures in the days of her success, but she never again applied her pencil to miniature. The wonderful painting remained the only one of its kind—one of the marvelous creations of that most famous of masters.—love.

SQUIRE JOHNSON was a model lawyer, as the following anecdote will show:

Jones once rushed into the Squire's office in a great passion, and said: "That infernal scoundrel of a cobbler, Smith, has sued me for five dollars I owe him for a pair of boots."

"Then you owe him five dollars?"

"To be sure I do, but he's gone and sued me—sued me!"

"Then why don't you pay him, if you owe him?"

"Because he's sued me, and when a man does that I'll never pay him till it costs him more than he gets. I want you to make it cost him all you can."

"But it will cost you something, too."

"I don't care for that. What do you charge to begin with?"

"Ten dollars, and more if there's much extra trouble."

"All right! There's the X. Now go ahead."

No sooner was his client gone than Squire Johnson stepped across to his neighbor Smith, and offered to pay the bill on condition that the suit should be withdrawn. The shoemaker gladly acceded—all he wanted was his pay. The lawyer retained the other five for his fee, and as the case was not troublesome he made no demand upon his client.

Ten days after, Jones came to see how his case was getting on.

"All right," said the lawyer; "you won't have any trouble about that. I put it to Smith so strongly that he was glad to withdraw the suit altogether."

"Capital!" cried the exulting Jones. "You've done it up brown! You shall have all my business hereafter."

DURING a fire at Oshkosh, Iowa, the other day, while everybody was busy putting out the falling sparks, the scream of a woman was suddenly heard above the surrounding din, and she came running along the sidewalk with her bustle all on fire. It was composed of paper or rags, and burned rather lively. She ran and screamed, small boys and dogs got out of the way in a hurry, while strong men were so overcome by the excitement of the occasion as not to have many wits at their disposal. At length a man, bolder than the rest, seized the woman and beat the bustle until he put the fire out.

Beheading Criminals in Germany.

German journals received give a horrible account of the execution by beheading with the sword at Butzau, in Mecklenberg, of three murderers, Henry Schaeffer, Peter Nopp, and Franciss Mewmann. The crowd present consisted mostly of prisoners, their wives and children. But for the scaffold, the scene would have looked more like an American barbecue than an execution, for all present were eating, drinking, singing, and chatting merrily. There were on the grounds numerous venders of pies, cakes, apples and liquors, and even an Italian with a trained monkey attracted numbers of wondering spectators. The executioner and his assistants hurried somewhat rudely to the rear of the platform, Schaeffer, a herculean man with a high shoulder and a very stout neck, tried to look indifferent anc even defiant. His two companions were evidently almost unmanned by their terror. The faces looked deadly pale, and they were hardly able to stand on their feet. At this moment the wretched Klein, who had been in charge of two officers under the scaffold, was led upon the platform. He wore the gray uniform of the convicts, and was heavily ironed. He was evidently terrified and shed copious tears. After he had been placed near the judges, in front of the arm chair, the executioner approached Shaeffer and told him audibly to sit down on the chair. The old murderer stepped almost jauntily to it and sat down. In the next moment his hands were untied, and then his arms were fastened securely to the chair's arms, and his hind legs to the legs of a chair. The doomed culprit still tried to die game but the sight of the vast crowd seemed to dazzle his eyes, his breast heaved convulsively, and his face turned almost purple. The President of the court now stepped forward to read the death warrant. Shaeffer's respiration became more and more spasmodic. He cast wistful glances toward the executioner who stood near him, and who, as soon as the priest ceased reading, rapidly stepped up to him; the culprit's neck was bared. When the executioner touched his skin, Shaeffer gave a start and uttered a low gurgling sound, then his eyes were bandaged. One of the assistants seized him by the hair and drew the head of the struggling criminal, while the executioner took the sword from the morocco case, poised the flashing blade closely to the right side of the culprit's neck, and then deliberately cut into it. At the moment when the sharp edge cut into his living flesh, Shaeffer gave a convulsive start and drew up his legs, but it was soon over for the headsman's sword passed surely, though somewhat slowly, through the flesh and *arteries*, with a horrible sound that was audible to a considerable distance, and shocked the by standers to their innermost. When the head fell off, a stream of blood rose, perhaps, three feet into the air from the trunk of the decapitated man. It was a ghastly sight, every one turned pale, while the two wretched conspirators, who had witnessed the doom of their accomplice, turned white in their faces, and cordials had to be administered to them to prevent them from fainting away. Next the corpse was untied, and together with the head put into a coffin. The blood was wiped up with rags the headsman dried his sword with a towel, and then sharpened it with a piece of steel. When all was ready, he turned with an imperious gesture to Nopp, and exclaimed, "Now you step this way." The unfortunate man tottered to the fatal chair, more dead than alive, and the same proceedings were gone through with as before. The man moaned audibly during the reading of the death warrant, and when the executioner bared his neck he began to scream piteously. His yells which made the blood of his hearers freeze, did not cease until the sharp blow of the headsman cut off his living flesh. He gave a dreadful start when he felt the first sharp touch of the cold metal. The executioner did not cut very straight, for the blade came out near the shoulder, and and the head had been torn off. Mewmann was overpowered by it, and fell into a long swoon. Hartshorn was administered to him, and when he re-awoke to consciousness he too was led to the fatal chair and dispatched in the same manner as his accomplices. The whole execution lasted hardly forty minutes.

The Mysteries of London.

(London Correspondence of the Boston Post.)

The days of the famous London detective, about whom we used to read so much in the novels, who seemed to read through everybody at a glance, whose wink was resistless power, and whose every motion was significant of something awfully deep and mysterious, seemed to have passed away forever. The Londoner begins to suspect that the police guardians, who watch over him are not quite perfect; indeed, there are hints that they are wofully and culpably fallible. It is certain that a great many rascals get off uncaught, now-a-days, and that the mysteries of crime accumulate at an alarming rate. People disappear altogether, and leave no trace—or none which the police can make a handle of; bodies are found and nobody can tell who they are, or how they came by their dark end. Several years ago a clergyman, who had come up to London from his distant Somersetshire parish, vanished out of human sight and ken, and made no sign. London was ransacked high and low; the telegraph clicked everywhere; city police and rural police vied with each other in their efforts to discover the Rev. Mr. Speke. But Speke spoke not to the general chorus of calls which summoned him back to the rustic flock. At last he turned up of his own accord, in the garb of a bullock driver, in a remote corner of Wales, safe and sound; it was a freak of semi-insanity of reverend pecularity. But the police had no hand in his discovery, though, as it transpired, his case was a very easy one to unravel. Then, less than a year ago, Mr. Bauer, agent of some Birmingham manufacturers, disappeared, and a letter in his own hand was received by his employers, stating that his life was about to be sacrificed to his betrayal of the oaths he had taken in a Russian secret society. Of course the police went to work, and almost equally, of course, no trace of him has yet been discovered. Bauer remains a perplexing mystery. He disappeared in London at midday, and was tracked to the Euston Station; the shadow of his name only remains. A yet more distressing case, in which the incompetency of the London police is apparently demonstrated, is that of a young lady whose body has just been found in the canal at Regent's Park Indeed, this is the second case of the sort within a few months. Her dress was that of the well-to-do classes. She had small and delicate hands, and a fair smooth complexion. Her clothes were marked with the initials "J. S. M.," and her head was terribly cut and fractured. That she had been murdered, there was no doubt whatever possible, But when, by whom, and for what? Not only could not the police, after painful search answer these questions; not only did they not succeed in finding the slightest clue to the assassin, of his object in committing the deed, but they could not discover who the poor girl herself was, or whence she came. She now lies awaiting identification. No one comes forward to say that such a person has been been missed; the police return again and again with "no news." Who can this pretty well-bred girl be, thus found and thus unacknowledged? Several months ago a very similar mystery startled all London, so nearly like this that it seems almost like a purposed repetition. In the same canal a young and well-dressed woman was found floating, murdered undoubtedly, well-dressed, delicate of frame and skin. Here there was not even the clue of the initials. That the murderers of these poor creatures should still be at large, preparing, perhaps, to commit other similar atrocities, is a fact so pregnant that no wonder there is a stir of inquiry respecting the police. Certain it is that in London, which makes its boasts of leading in the van of orderly civilization, a large proportion of the criminals remain undiscovered; and really, in the light of these recent and flagrant events, the metropolis would not seem to have improved upon the times of De Quincey's "three memorable murders."

VARIETIES.

MONOGRAM earrings are becoming fashionable.

NEVER have a wooden leg made of oak, because the oak is apt to produce a corn.

A GOLD and silver *lode* yielding $400 to the ton weight, is said to have been discovered in Utah.

THE Washington Capital gives this receipt for eating crow with a relish: "Keep your eyes fixed on a buzzard."

A KENTUCKY negress, who was bitten by a mad dog thirty years ago, has just begun to have hydrophobic convulsions.

A GEORGIA rooster was recently killed with his crop full of vest buttons. The experiment paid better than going mining in the hen that laid the golden egg.

"CORN bread!" said an English waiter, in a London restaurannt, to a Yankee guest—"corn bread! We havn't any, sir; but isn't it corn beef you mean?"

SMART Connecticut Conductor—Aren't you fourteen yet? Impecunious big boy—No; I'm only thirteen. Smart C. C.—Well, pay full fare then; we charge full fare for all passengers over twelve.

A LITTLE boy three years old gave a reason for his infant brother's good behavior as follows: "Baby doesn't cry tears because he doesn't drink any water, and he can't cry milk!"

A NEWLY married couple on their bridal tour, were walking along the edge of a cliff at Charleston, West Virginia, a few days ago, when they both suddenly lost their balance; and were precipated below, and instantly killed.

A WITNESS, in describing certain events, said: "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkins." "What was the name of his other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel.

WELL, Dennis, how are you getting on? How do you like your new master? Dennis—"Faith, Miss, I dunno!" He's a very kind and excellent man; you can't do too much for him! Dennis—"An shure, Miss, I don't mane to!"

I USUALLY got paid for telling what I know!" pompously exclaimed a conceited lawyer to a friend who casually asked him his opinion on a legal point. Handing him a fifty cent stamp, the friend said, "That's all right; just tell me all you know, and then give me my change."

IF there is anything wrong in this story the St. Louis Globe is responsible for it: "Montana grasshoppers are more ravenous than usual this season. They eat wagon tires, and have been known to tickle a mule in the ribs until he kicked, and devour his shoes while his feet were the air."

IT is said that a farmer in Western New York has cleared nine hundred dollars by burying wooden Indian cigar signs for a few months and then digging them up and selling them to colleges for petrified Mohicans. The rascal should be kicked to death by an infuriated sawhorse.

THE worst charade ever made: My first is the name of a peculiar kind of butter, my second of a peculiar kind of liquor, and my whole is the name of a portion of a familiar weapon; what is my name? Answer—ramrod. Ram is the peculiar kind of but-her, and rod goes for the lick-her.

"MY dearest uncle," said a humorous writer, "was the most polite man in the world. He was making a voyage on the Danube and the boat sank; my uncle was just on the point of drowning. He got his head above water just once, took off his hat and said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, will you please excuse me?' and down he went."

DURING the late civil war some children were talking of their fathers and brothers who had been captured as prisoners of war. Many tales of forts and camps were told, the speakers evidently priding themselves very much on the sufferings of their relatives, when a little fellow who had been silent now spoke up. "That's nuthin," said he; "I've got an uncle in prison, too, and he ain't been to war, nuther."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Friends of Reform.

Probably the present canvass is the most important to the well-being of the country that has ever occurred. Principles are at stake, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate. The people are called upon to decide, in Pennsylvania, whether the influence of that bold bad man, SIMON CAMERON, shall continue to guide the policy of the State, whether, by placing in the gubernatorial chair and in the Auditor General's office, a pair of his instruments, the great seal of the Commonwealth shall be degraded to the duty of legalizing corruption, and giving the highest mark of the people's approbation to the robbery of the Treasury of the State, and to the effort to deprive the Sinking Fund—made sacred by the Constitution to the payment of the State debt—of no less than NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. These things did HARTRANFT and ALLEN.

We are to declare by our ballots whether this country shall regain its position as a Union of equal States under the Constitution, or whether State lines shall be abolished and the people descend still further the incline which has for nearly four years past, been gradually dropping them into a consolidated military government under the mere forms of a republic. Whether the government was made for the whole people, or whether one portion thereof are to continue to rob, oppress and tyrannize over the other. Whether offices were created only for the transaction of the necessary business of the people, or for the relatives of the President of the United States, and for such others as will best stand the blackmailing which has been in fashion at the White House since the fourth of March 1869. Who then shall we have for President—a man of culture, possessed of a mind capable of grasping the great questions of foreign and domestic interests; or one whose heart is set on the dissipations of watering places, and the greed for money which has led him to make merchandize of the highest offices of the Government.

All these and many other questions equally important, are now before the people for their decision.

THE PITTSBURGH POST

discusses these matters without fear and without favor, truthfully and honestly. It will strike daily against the sore evils now afflicting the country with whatever ability it may possess. It believes the war is over, and that the questions for discussion are the questions of the living present and not of the dead past. It is known and has been known for thirty years as the advocate of the rights of the people; it is the legitimate representative and successor of the first Democratic paper ever issued West of the Allegheny mountains; and now it asks all who are in favor of GREELEY and BROWN, BUCKALEW and the Democratic State and county tickets, and all opposed to the rule of Grantism, to aid in its dissemination; and thereby assist the movement in favor of reconciliation and peace: for it should not be overlooked that the free circulation of the right kind of arguments at this time must add strength to the movement that is destined to rescue our country from the hands of the corrupt and unscrupulous. We send

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JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Post Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

If maliciously lying statements as circulated by the *Commercial Printing Company* would elect the due bill candidate then he will be successful. But they won't.

Wm. J. Gillingham, President of the the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia has resigned his office and declares for the honest wood-chopper. Is this thing never going to stop?

The *Mail* made a decided hit with its plucked rooster and head lines of yesterday, which were well conceived and skillfully carried out. We can always enjoy pleasantry, especially if accompanied with a good joke—no matter who hits.

The address of Senator Billingfelt to the Republican voters of Lancaster county is printed in full in another column, and to which we invite the careful perusal of every reader. It is a complete answer to the white-washing letter of Mr. D. N. White who has of late, for reasons best known to himself, championed the due bill candidate and thieving rings.

Mr. Colfax in a speech to his neighbors, in which, by-the-by, he speaks of Mr. Greeley in terms of high personal regard, remarks that he made no speeches in 1868, on account of the proprieties of the occasion—being a candidate for Vice President. Mr. Colbaith *alias* Wilson don't seem to be under any such restraint. He is as busy as a bee.

It has been well said by a newspaper which has not the honesty to stand by its well and wisely spoken words, that—

"Emerging from any great war, and especially from a civil struggle, *the devotion of an army and its officers to their chief is an incentive to personal ambition, and a danger to civil liberty so vast and obvious that it needs but to be named;* for History is the record of governments overthrown and people subjugated by victorious military leaders. But we are not driven to ancient or even modern history to find the evidence of these truths. *The spirit which solicts a military head of the Government is simply that of despotism.*

Is our country destined to add a page to that department of History so plainly characterized in the foregoing quotation.

November will answer the question.

Last Tuesday the *Commercial* contained a number of charges against Mr. Buckalew, not one of which contained a semblance of truth; but the editor, to maintain an appearance of fairness toward its readers, offered its circulation to Mr. Buckalew for any denial he might choose to make. We quote its own words. "Twenty words or less from the gentleman himself will suffice to establish the perfect truth. Any denial from him will have the benefit of our circulation." When Mr. Buckalew stamped it as a lie, and gave authority day and date in the *Congressional Globe*, in a communication which appeared in The Post, the *Commercial* has the meanness to refuse to print it, and thereby prevent the exclusive readers of that sheet from ever seeing the denial. It is not worth while to pay any further attention to charges only invented to detract, and reiterated unblushingly with the expectation that they will stick somewhere.

Grant's office-holders and barking bull pup organs are endeavoring to get up a little enthusiasm over North Carolina. Let us see how it stands: Their boasted majority of twenty-five thousands is reduced to almost nothing. The Democrats carry the Legislature by a large majority—thereby securing a Democratic U. S. Senator—they elect five of the eight members of Congress while the ten electoral votes are also secured to Greeley and Brown. Under these circumstances if they succeed in gulling any one that the Democracy have not gained a glorious and substantial victory in the old North state, they are entitled to all the capital they can make out of it. But we opine that the people are not quite so stupid as they suppose them to be—and if the Radical candidate for Governor has been elected by fraud as it is asserted he has been, his reign in that office will be of short duration, if, in fact, he is ever permitted to assume the position.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

We claim no right to lecture the negro in regard to his performance of the recently acquired duty of citizenship; but nevertheless there are certain things too plain not to be seen by the most careless observer.

The negro's nature is so docile that he is easily led by those who are willing to flatter him for their own purposes.

The great mass of them will vote for Grant, although he never in the past, when slavery was rampant, uttered one word in their behalf; nor did he hesitate to keep the panting fugitive from obtaining a refuge in his camps.

They will ignore the claims of Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner upon their confidence, although these two men have been their sympathizing friends in the days when friends were few and troubles numberless.

They follow their leaders now, as obediently as in former days they obeyed their overseers. The ox knoweth his owner; but shall the oxen rule the country.

NEGRO VOTES.

We give below a tabular statement of the negro population, and of the negro voters in the several election districts of this county. The calculation is made upon the usual average of *one* voter to every *six* of the population.

This gives 335 negro votes in the city of Pittsburg—not nearly one-third of the number claimed by the ring, nor indeed does it come nearly up to the number they manage to poll. There is no doubt that many of them repeat in different election districts and by voting often make up for lost time.

There is as little doubt that there are many of these people who have come here from the South and left their families behind them; if so they have no right to vote, as a married man's residence is where his family resides.

It is notorious that this class of people have got it into their heads that the possession of a dark face is *prima facie* evidence of a right to vote. The challengers must attend to this matter.

We hope to see like tables printed and circulated in every county in the State, and care taken to prevent the colored vote, which amounts to but little over ten thousand in Pennsylvania, being made to count twenty-six thousand, as the ring declares it shall be.

PITTBURGH.

	Pop.	Vote		Pop.	Vote
1st Ward	39	7	13th ward	68	11
2d ward	96	16	14th ward	103	17
3d ward	62	10	15th ward	4	1
4th ward	26	5	16th ward	8	1
5th ward	98	16	17th ward	53	9
6th ward	18	3	18th ward	1	1
7th ward	211	35	19th ward	19	3
8th ward	667	111	20th ward	56	9
9th ward	33	6	21st ward	32	5
10th ward	1	1	22d ward	6	1
11th ward	396	66	23d ward	7	1
12th ward	1	1			

ALLEGHENY.

1st Ward	75	12	5th ward	71	12
2d ward	144	24	6th ward	43	7
3d ward	683	114	7th ward	37	6
4th ward	106	68	8th ward	3	1

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin	29	5	Neville		0
Chartiers	29	5	N. Versailles	11	2
Temperanceville	23	4	N. Fayette	45	8
Cresent		0	Ohio	2	1
East Deer		0	Patton	3	1
Elizabeth Bor	192	32	Penn	19	3
Fawn	8	1	Peebles		
Tarentum	10	2	Edgewater	8	1
Findley	22	4	Pitt		
Forwood	43	7	Lawrenceville		
Hampton	1	1	Plum	17	3
Harrison	1	1	Reserve	40	7
Indiana	16	3	Duquesne		0
Sharpsburg	1	1	Manchester		0
Jefferson	13	2	Richland	1	1
West Elizabeth	20	3	Robinson	47	8
Kilbuck	9	2	Ross	21	3
Leet	8	1	Bellevue Bor	7	1
Lincoln	2		Scott	68	11
Lower St. Clair	66	11	Sewickley	65	11
Allentown			Shaler	1	1
Birmingham	97	16	Etna	8	1
E. Birmingham	68	11	Snowden	9	2
Monongahela Bor		0	S. Fayette	20	3
Mt. Washington	28	4	S. Versailles	10	2
Ormsby	18	3	McKeesport	3	1
South Pittsburgh	7	1	Stowe	24	4
West Pittsburgh		0	Union	14	2
Marshall		0	Union Bor	6	1
McCandless	1	1	Upper St. Clair	10	2
McClure	42	7	Versailles		0
Mifflin	23	4	West Deer	2	1
Milvale		0	Wilkins	41	7
Moon		0	Braddock's Bor		0

RECAPITULATION.

	Pop.	Vote
Pittsburgh	2,009	335
Allegheny	1,162	194
Boroughs and Townships	1,277	221
Totals	4,444	750

P. C. SHANNON, ESQ.

Republics may be ungrateful but all Republicans are not, for instance P. C. Shannon, Esq. For the frequent solid and profitable positions he has received at the hands of the Radicals he appears to overflow with gratitude. True the only position he ever held that gave him any reputation, was from the hands of Democrats, but they lost control of the State and never had it in the county, and it was scarcely to be expected he should continue in the political faith of his fathers, after it ceased to be profitable. After Republican ears became familiar with the music of his eloquent tongue they were frequently regaled with glowing eulogiums of the gifted, eloquent and classical Sumner, he seemed to be his beau ideal of statemanship, and heroic patriotism. As he was foremost in the great struggle for human liberty, he was elected by Mr. Shannon from out the list of "fresh lipped men," as his model and guide. But the mighty are fallen, as we judge from the following extract from Shannon's recent speech, the first after his ignominious slaughter as Congressman at large. Now as we never did like Sumner we publish it to make him feel bad.

When Charles Sumner's last speech in the Senate fell from his lips, the counterfeit veil of magnanimity fell with it—disclosing the features of a man claiming to be great, but corroding with spite, envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness. It was an offensive, overloaded diatribe, composed of ingenious exaggerations and filled with cankered venom—and thus surcharged, most fortunately, it hurt nobody but himself. The prophet unveiled became, however, loathsome to look upon. Even his lore, far-fetched and misplaced, and paraded for that occasion, resolved itself into pedantry, and ranked him as a mere peddler of the hollow wares, of an effete classicality which, no matter how much admired by the few competent judges, is nevertheless abhorred alike by passing school boys and by practical statesmen.

"When the peddler of the hollow wares of an effete classicality" reads that, if he dont wilt, he must be adamant.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized at Wilkesbarre on Wednesday evening, of which the Hon. W. W. Ketchum was made President, and who delivered a speech, in which according to the reports we have seen, 'nary a time alluded to the due bill candidate. This when taken in connection with the fact that he was beaten for the Radical nomination for Governor by the Treasury Ring, and that he positively declined the nomination for Congress at large, is a little significant; and strengthens the report that under no circumstances will he support the thieving ring ticket as represented by due bill Hartranft and rooster Allen.

BLANTON DUNCAN.

This rabid Kentucky politician whose peculiar pleasure seems to consist in butting out his modicum of brains against any stone-wall he can come across, all for his own amusement and for the benefit of the Radicals, is out in another of his circulars which we printed yesterday. He belongs to that conceited class who arrogate to themselves the care of the Democratic party, and firmly believes that wisdom will die with it. To him the result of the consultations of the men selected for the purpose of naming our candidates, brings with it no force: the Convention decli ned to be led by Blanton Duncan therefore, says Blanton, the Convention erred. Had Blanton Duncan been permitted to dictate to an obedient party, he would have gone with us—or rather, he would graciously have permitted the millions of intelligent voters who fill our ranks, to follow him. For all this we feel grateful, but all the while take the liberty of regarding Blanton as a kind of political lunatic, who has gone crazy on the idea of his own perfectability.

If Duncan was in the pay of the Radicals he could not serve them better than he is now endeavoring to do. He knows that every vote kept from Greeley will assist Grant and the rule of the bayonet; or if he don't know it he is as big a fool as the Democrats in Kentucky say he is. Every leading man in the party who has earned a national reputation, goes for the Baltimore nominees. This of itself ought to be evidence of the wisdom and patriotism of the course laid out by the convention. Very many who will vote for Greeley and Brown would have preferred a clear Democratic nomination; but excepting this impracticable Kentuckian and his corporal's guard, the whole party accepts the situation, and sacrifice many honest prejudices to save the country from a perpetuation of military rule and carpet-bag robbery.

WHITE-HARTRANFT.

Hon. D. N. White of this county is out in a lengthly letter in which he attempts to defend Hartranft, the due-bill candidate for Governor. It will be remembered that he was one of the members of the Evans Investigating Committee and his name appears to the report which contains the following extracts:

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize THOSE IN OFFICIAL POSITION WHO SEEK TO PALLIATE OR EXCUSE THE WRONG.

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of OFFICIAL ROUTINE THAT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF EVANS OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF VALUABLE ASSETS WITHOUT REQUIRING FROM HIM ANY SECURITY WHATEVER.

Evans collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC, AND THE NEGLECT TO REPORT THE TRANSACTION TO THE LEGISLATURE IS REGARDED BY US AS A GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY.

We hardly suppose that the "Deacon" could have signed this report without reading it. Now what we want to know is: What has induced him to change his opinion about Hartranft's connection with the disreputable Evans business?

THE SITUATION DEMANDS THE NOMINATION OF A FULL TICKET.

We learn that an effort is making in some quarters for the opposition to Grant-ism to forego making a nomination for the Legislature in the Second Pittsburgh district. This will never do—the district is decidedly close, Mr. Liddell one year ago being beaten by but one hundred and fifty-five votes. We are emphatic when we say that such a course would be disastrous and would likely lose us the entire opposition Legislative ticket. With no nomination in that district hundreds of Republicans would be induced to change their residences to the *first* and the *country* districts where they could as well vote for the balance of their tickets and their votes would be recorded in favor of their other candidates for the assembly.

The Democracy were never known to decline making a fight in this county, and now when there are reasonable grounds for success it would be folly to succumb to any such proposition. Let a full ticket be presented of those who are known to be opposed to Grant, Cameron & Co.

JUDGE BLACK'S LETTER.

We commend the letter of Judge Black, which will be found in The Post this morning, to the careful perusal of all; not only Democrats but Republicans as well. And if there are any Democrats who have not as yet made up their minds to vote for Mr. Greeley, we are confident a careful examination of the situation as presented by one of the ablest Democrats in the State, or in any State, will most certainly hasten them to a correct conclusion.

The Judge indulges in no denunciation of any one, but seems to have brought his calm judicial mind to bear upon the whole question, and his conclusions are as accurate as they always have been when his powerful intellect has grasped and illuminated any subject.

General Grant has not yet put in a claim that Pleasonton "lied." He knows there's more to come out if he calls for it. His memory is now refreshed on that point.

DRINKING.

The prevailing evil of the present day is the intemperate use of ardent spirits. It is not only a great evil in itself, but it is also the fruitful cause of others. If you visit our criminal courts you will discover the usual evidences of this bad habit upon the face of almost every criminal, It not only destroys the health and character of him who indulges in it, but it brings misery upon all connected with him, until there is scarcely a dwelling in the community in which this horrible spector has not obtained a foothold.

In former years our ancestors probababy indulged more generally in this thing than we do now. More people drank, but they drank less. Either the quality of the liquor has changed, or the difference arises from a change in the physical constitution of the people. We are becoming more nervous and resultingly more excitable, and more liable to excesses in all things. While a much larger proportion of the people drank in former times, fewer were seen under the influence of strong drink. Now, when we have so many who practice entire abstinence, drunkenness is on the increase. Young men, nay, even boys, are frequently seen on our public streets reeling from the effects of strong drink.

We have no confidence in the efficacy of law to deal with this evil, but every man must be a law unto himself. To the young man we would say—By all your love for your parents and for your sisters, by all your hopes for success in life—abstain from intoxicating liquors; and to those who have unfortunately contracted the habit and have come to realize their own weakness to contend against it, we would say, you have contracted a disease which requires a remedy; unless checked it will shorten your life and in the meantime destroy your usefulness; apply to a good physician in season, and undergo such a course of medical treatment as will restore your stomach and your nervous system to its natural condition.

The evil we speak of is a growing one, and those who indulge in the greatest self-reliance are just those who are in the greatest danger. The young man who doubts his ability to partake sparingly, is the safest. One of our customs, one which has obtained almost universal acceptance, is possibly the means of misleading most of those who go down into this way; we mean the custom of "treating," as it is called. Half a dozen young men meet, one of them insists upon standing "treat" and all the others feel bound in turn to do the same thing; thus one social drink as it is called, gives occasion for half a dozen more.

It would be a grand thing in a merely pecuniary view, if by some means drunkenness was banished from our country; for it is estimated that more lives are destroyed annually by means thereof, than by any other cause.

The recent speech of a lawyer named White, gives substantial color to the rumor circulated prior to the Republican State Convention, that he intended retiring from the Grant camp. Having been provided with a position on the ticket for Constitutional Convention, he evidently thinks that the best place to deliver some of his old sermons is in the Radical church. That he still has a hankering after honest old Horace will be seen from the following extracts from his speech:

I was in favor myself of the nomination of Horace Greeley, that is his nomination by the Cincinnati Convention, because I believe he was the best man they had before them. I was also in favor of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention, because I believe all things considered, he was a better man than was likely to be nominated by the old Democratic party than any other they could secure. Then I have an anxiety to see the old Democrats—the old line Democrats—swallow Horace Greeley. [Laughter.] I thought such a dose in their stomach would do them a vast amount of good, or kill them altogether, and I didn't care which. [Renewed laughter.]

But I am not here Republicans to abuse Horace Greeley. I don't think Greeley is a fool, idiot or scoundrel. I believe Greeley to be an honest man. I believe him to be a pure politician. I honor Horace Greeley for his talents and his industry and his indomitable perseverance that has worked him from the lower ranks of society to the position he how stands in before the country and the world. I am willing to concede that Greeley is an honest man, that he is a patriot, that he knows as much about the politics and the history of our country as any other public man in the United States.

The *Commercial Printing Company* has a letter from a genius at Catfish, Clarion county, who says:

As The Post has agreed to furnish the names of five Republicans who will vote for Greeley, for every one Democrat that will not, we will inform you that we can furnish the names of over thirty Democrats in this locality, within a radius of one a half miles, who declare positively they will not vote for Horace Greeley, and a great many of whom will give their votes to Grant.

The Post did not agree to do what the correspondent says, although it believes it can do it. What we did say was in reply to the *Gazette*, and we stick to it as follows: We believe we can give the names of five Republicans who will vote for Greeley, for every one Democrat it can name who will vote for Grant. We have already given one installment of forty-four prominent names, and have a great many more in pickle which will be forthcoming as soon as the *Gazette* names, say eight equally prominent Democrats in this locality who will vote for Grant. We also believe we can do the same thing in Clarion or any other locality. If you think we can't, why—come on.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Conservatives are determined to have the regularity of Caldwell's election thoroughly investigated. Day by day new facts come to light showing the most palpable frauds upon the part of the carpet-baggers. For instance, in Halifax county the vote exceeded the registry by 852. In several other counties, in which, as in Halifax, "all the honesty" ruled the polls, similar incongruities are said to exist. The Secretary of State, who is in receipt of the official returns as they come in, and who compiles the vote and gives the certificate of election, is of the opinion that Caldwell's majority will not exceed three hundred, if he is elected at all. In one precinct in Brunswick, eighty more votes were cast than were registered. In Harnett township, New Hanover, one or two companies, with arms, marched to the polls. In the First ward at Wilmington, and other precincts of that county, men registered after Sunday and on the day of election. Having Radical county commissioners the votes of these precincts were, of course, not thrown out There is no doubt of frauds in Columbus and Bladen. They are believed to be general throughout the Third Congressional district, and, in fact, throughout the State.

We have in this a specimen of what may be looked for everywhere, should Grant be "counted in" at the approaching election. The promised 15,000 in Philadelphia creates the impression that we were cheated here in 1868, and if the present dynasty is permitted to hold on, elections will become a complete farce.

WM. D. KELLEY.

This gentleman, one of the Republican members of Congress from a Philadelphia district, is away. He has gone to the Rocky Mountains. It is not the manner of Mr. Kelley to abstain from a hot political canvass; some sound reason must be at the bottom of his present *hegira*.

Mr. Kelley is the Republican member who denounced the effort to continue longer in the President the power of suspending the *habeas corpus*, and helped to kill that bantling of the Administration; and evidently disliking the idea of being called on to aid in Grant's re-election, he has escaped into the mountains, where he will doubtless remain during our canvass in this State.

Mr. Kelley, besides, is a strong tariff man, and it may be, hopes for Greeley's success.

PLAIN TRUTH.

The Chronicle of Thursday last remarks: "It is not going too far to say, that if Sherman or Sheridan had been President, the South would ere this have been over-run with soldiery, and her soil stained with blood."

This is a fair admission from the pen of one of Grant's most ardent supporters, that such power has been vested in Grant by a wicked or subservient Congress, that nothing but his own merciful temper, has saved one-half of our territory from being bathed in the blood of its people.

Time was when the people relied upon the law for safety. It was the ægis which stood as a protecting buttress between the people and harm. The civil power was regarded as supreme, and the military as subservient. But now we have the frank admission that the people of the South live and move and have their being solely from Grant's mercy!

Mortifying as it is, it must be confessed that the *Chronicle* states this thing with severe accuracy. It is for the people to decide at the polls, whether this state of things shall continue.

ARKANSAS.

Martial law, which means the murder of Democratic voters, is threatened in Arkansas. Hadley, the Governor, is the tool of Clayton the carpet-bag Senator, who heads the call for one of the conventions which are to be held here for the purpose of helping that lame dog, Hartranft, over the stile.

It is strange beyond measure that the robberies and reckless outrages perpetrated in the South under the forms of law, have not disgusted every man of average common sense and honesty with the Radical party organization everywhere. What they do in Arkansas they would do in Pennsylvania if they believed it would pay. Here, however, they disguise themselves as honest men, and deceive simple-minded folk.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

In 1852 John A. Logan was a member of the Legislature of Illinois. Slavery was a power in the country. The Abolitionists were everywhere spoken against.

In that year John A. Logan introduced a bill proposing a law to sell every negro in the State of Illinois to the highest bidder. John M. Palmer was a member of the same Legislature and voted against the infamous proposition.

John M. Palmer is now a *Liberal;* and slavery being dead and therefore unable to reward its votaries, John A. Logon is a Radical Senator in Congress, and is busily engaged in denouncing Greeley and Sumner.

The *Journal of Commerce* says: "If we were called upon to name one thing which, more than any other single act or utterance damaged the Republicans, we should say Boutwell's speech at Raleigh."

The Destruction of U. S. Senna-Cherib Grant.

The Collectors came down like a wolf on the fold,
The Postmasters greedy for government gold,
The carpet bag legions rushed up from the south,
To re-nominate Grant and—put bread in each mouth.

But the breath of November is chill in each blast,
And it quenched H. Ulysses' cigar as it passed;
And it stiffened poor Casey and Murphy to stone,
While the nation's loud mandate bade Ulysses be-gone!

And there lay his horses—useless as he—
And his bull pups that gamboled all sportive and free;
For the voice of Charles Sumner spread death on the gale,
And the cheeks of the robbers grew livid and pale.

There is weeping and wailing in regions below;
Consul Butler fills Egypt with accents of woe;
But Columbia's true sons rejoice at the day
When the curse of our country shall vanish away!

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Printing Company's Lying Statements in Regard to Governor Buckalew Nailed to the Counter Like a Pewter Half Dollar.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

To the Editors of the Lycoming Standard:

—Sir: The article you send me, cut from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, is a remarkable specimen of mendacity, concocted upon the pretense of reciting my record in Congress.

I take the first item given in the article, for illustration:

"December 22, 1863.—On an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, "that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person enlisting after the fifth day of January next," Mr. Buckalew voted nay."

Upon this the *Commercial* says: "He voted against paying bounties to volunteers. He would have deprived the soldier of all bounties because he hated the cause for which they fought, and wanted to discourage the enlistment of volunteers.

In fact the bill in question was for an appropriation of twenty millions of dollars "for the payment of bounties and advance pay" to soldiers, and I was for it heartily and voted for its passage. The record shows that I was present and that the bill passed unanimously. The amendment mentioned above, against which I voted, was an amendment to *reduce* bounties, or to prevent the military authorities from paying more than $100 bounty for each soldier after 5th of January, 1864, whereas they were then paying $300 under the President's proclamation of 17th October, 1863. The President had called for three hundred thousand men and had promised this larger bounty to all who should come into the service before the 5th of January following, except veterans re-enlisting, who were to receive $400. The amendment was simply to prevent the President from paying, or engaging to pay, under any circumstances, more than $100 in future. I was opposed to this amendment and voted against it, considering it to be unwise, unjust and impracticable—unwise because it would discourage the filling of the army and limit the President's discretion in case of emergency; unjust because it would fix different rates of compensation for soldiers of equal merit and serving for equal terms, and wholly impracticable because neither the spirit of the country nor the manhood of the soldier would sanction it. I may add that it was *not* maintained afterwards, for the larger bounties were voted and paid. For instance, the Joint Resolution of January 16, 1864, provided, that the larger bounties should continue to be paid from the 5th of January to the 1st of March of that year, and by subsequent legislation the ground taken by me in my vote of 22d of December, was fully assumed and endorsed by Congress.

This false imputation which I have exposed is no more gross and unjust than many others in the article sent me, but I have taken it because it stands first in order among them and constitutes a fit representative of the whole.

C. R. Buckalew.

August 7, 1872.

Note.—See Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 38th Cong. 76-80, 57-68; App. the same, 263.

We have published in detail the State debts Grant's carpet-baggers have created in the South, but here is the aggregate in ten Southern States:

At the end of the war.	Now.
$76,415 300	$291,626 015.

—for which increase of $215,210 715 the States have nothing to show! This kind of government the Administration seeks to keep alive.

The Rev. Brother-in-Law Cramer has been heard from again. He refused to present the American Consul at Copenhagen, Mr. G. W. Griffin, and his accomplished wife to Court, because they belonged to too low a grade of diplomatic rank to entitle them to that honor.

Another diabolical evidence of treason has been discovered and charged against Old White Hat, in the fact that "There is an almost imperceptible difference of letters and sound between Greeley and R. E. Lee."

TARENTUM.

As we Predicted.

To the Editor of The Post.

A friend has called my attention to a notice in the *Gazette* of yesterday—a statement of large accessions to Grant from Democrats here. The article should have been reversed, for the waggish and reliable correspondent cannot find *one* Democrat in this Borough that will vote for Grant, *not one.* On the other hand numbers of Republicans will vote for Greeley and among them John Kennedy Jr., Esq. the most active, zealous, talented and energetic Republican in this place.

J. B. F.

Tarentum Aug. 7, 1872.

The Recordership.

To the Editor of The Post:

It is reported that Mr. Augustus Beckert, who seeks a nomination from the anti-Grant voters for Recorder, will not agree to support Mr. Buckalew for Governor. Now; while I, as a Democrat, am disposed to give him my influence, I can not nor will not vote for him nor any other man who may be placed upon the ticket who declines to vote for Greely, Brown, Buckalew, the Democratic State and Reform tickets. While I speak but for myself, I have found many who are in the same boat. The convention will not act wisely if it places any man on the ticket whose position on this subject can not be vouched for. Allegheny.

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wild woods,
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood;
Shy as the antelope—
Brown as a berry—
Free as the mountain air,
Romping and merry.

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shade by sun bonnets
Prayed at the edges,
Up in the apple trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking the berries—
Under the orchard trees,
Feasting on cherries—
Trampling the blossoms,
Down 'mong the grasses,
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lads and lassess.

No grim propriety—
No interdiction;
Free as the birdlings
From city restriction!
Coining the purest blood,
Strength'ning each muscle,
Donning health armor
'Gainst life's coming bustle.

Dear little innocents!
Born in the wild wood;
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
God's garden beneath them;
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them!

The Late Auroral Display—Is it Portentous?—The Hurricane Season in the Tropics.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The magnificent auroral display of last Saturday night will furnish scientists a new opportunity for studying the probable cause and significance of the phenomenon. As we have already noticed, this aurora was brilliantly visible over a large portion of the country—from the lakes as far south as Washington—and was reported by some as the most extraordinary one ever remembered in their respective localities.

The most satisfactory explanation of these splendors in the northern skies seems to be that which connects them with the reflection of electric discharges from the microscopic ice crystals, which compose the delicate cirrus clouds in the upper atmosphere. These crystals of condensed vapor, so minute as to defy any but the most practised observer, act as a screen for the reflection of light; and the deposition of watery vapor from the lofty equatorial current produces the lightning discharge.

But whether this be the true origin of auroras or not they are said by meteorologists to be excellent and almost unfailing premonitors of atmospheric disturbances, and often of the most disastrous gales and cyclones. It has been carefully observed at the Imperial Observatory at Paris, that the perturbations of the magnetic needle are joined inseparably with widespread auroras and the consequent disturbances of the telegraphic wires. It is also clearly established, by scientific observation, that the display of the Aurora Borealis indicates a general movement of the atmosphere in high latitudes, and especially such a movement over the Atlantic Ocean. The electric discharges in the high north seem to register and reveal the fact that a vast body of equatorial and vapor-laden air has invaded the polar territory and begun to invite a counter movement, and repelling activity of the colder atmosphere, resulting as all experience shows, in the immediate and usually successful attempt to expel the intruding mass. This is followed by the downrush of polar air over the tropics themselves, as is beautifully shown by the late weather reports of the Signal Office. These reports attest the flow of a vast current of cold air from the northern part of the Continent descending upon the entire country east of the Mississippi and everrunning the Southern and Gulf coasts. It is by no means improbable this vast torrent of cool, semi-polar air, as it makes its irruption into the hot, watery air of the West Indies, may produce violent disturbance, either by mechanical conflict or by the sudden condensation of immense quantities of aqueous vapor. In the weather preceding the celebrated "Royal Charter" gale which swept over England in 1859, the thermometer for a few days previous was very low for the season, and over a large part of the globe auroras and meteors had been peculiarly abundant and resplendent; and even for a week or ten days preivous the English skies had been illuminated by the blood-red streamers of Aurora. It is so commonly observed by seamen that such premonitions of storms are reliable that they have long interpreted the coincidence as casual in its nature. This is the hurricane season for the West Indies, and we may be now on our guard against those tropical storms which generated in the hot seas, move westwardly on our Southern and Gulf coasts every year, and strew them with death, desolation and many noble wrecks. Already from Harrisburg we have intelligence of one of these atmospheric disturbances. A storm of wind and hail visited that city on Monday night last, sweeping over a space of country a mile in width, tearing up trees, unroofing buildings and carrying destruction in its path. And we may expect to hear of similar tornadoes along the Western line.

It seems eminently desirable that the press should spare no pains to give publicity to the fullest and latest reports of the Signal Service, and all interested in the weather on the Atlantic should give them special attention and scrutiny. Many lives and much valuable shipping may thus be saved from the devouring fury of these Southern storms.

New Army Uniform.

The new uniform for United States troop recommended by the Army Board which sat recently at New York, has been sanctioned in a general order of the War Department, issued under date of July 27th, 1872. Descriptions and diagrams for distribution are in course of preparation, and the entire army, it is believed, will be clothed in the new dress before January 1st, 1873. Some of the recently adopted changes are as follows. The double breasted frock coat is now to be worn by officers of all grades but the skirts are to be shorter than the present style, and the cuffs are to be ornamented with gold stripes on the upper side. The undress sack coat introduced during the rebellion is recognised, with some simple ornamentation. The unsightly frock coat of the enlisted men is no longer to be worn, and a neatly fitting basque, handsomely ornamented on the breast and skirts with the colors of the different arms of the service, is to be substituted. The brass shoulder scale is displaced by a cloth shoulder-strap, which is used for keeping cross-belts in place. For fatigue dress a navy-blue blouse, plaited on the breasts and gathered in by a waist belt, is provided. The trousers of generals and of staff officers are to be dark blue, and regimental officers are to wear light blue trousers with wide welted stripes the color of their respective arms of service. The antiquated "stock" is no longer to be worn, and the felt hat is to be retained as an optional fatigue head dress for officers. General and staff officers are to wear the French chapeau with an ostrich plume on dress occasions; mounted troops are to wear a black felt helmet, with gold trimmings and hair plumes, and marching troops are to wear a dress cap, with an upright plume of cock's feathers—red for artillery and white for infantry. Foot soldiers are to wear pompons instead of plumes. Mounted soldiers may wear troopers' high top boots, and sashes and epaulettes can only be worn by general officers. In actual service, soldiers' overcoats with appropriate emblems of sharpshooters may be left off in the field. General officers retain the "cloak overcoat," but other grades are to wear double-breasted coats, with removeable capes. Among the minor changes are the introduction of felt saddle cloths and the use of fabrics for soldiers' uniforms adapted to the peculiar climates and the varying seasons of the country.

Hicksite Quakerism.

Since their origin the Hicksites have been diverging more and more. A few of them—the old stock—still dress in broad-brims, scoop bonnets, and plain-cut garments of the drab hue, but the rising generation has been gradually shedding the old coat and putting out a more stylish and variegated plumage. Gay birds many of them now are. In times gone by, when any one was a little awkward in the terpsichorean art, he was said to have a Quaker foot; but now, should any young amateur display especial aptitude in that direction, he is said to dance like a Hicksite Quaker. In many minds the Quaker lingo, or Friends' language, is associated with all that is sweet, winning and modest; but when you have been soundly scolded, as I have, in the "thy, thee, fourth and sixth-day parlance," you will find the sweetness vanishing into thin air, and feel that "distance lends enchantment to the view." The forms of a religion will remain long after the spirit is dead; so, in some localities, your ear may be shocked by profanity mingled with "*thee*," or you may be beguiled into security by "*thy*," as my wife has been by the butcher, while he was playing a gouge game before her eyes.

I have seen John approach a blooming miss of recent acquaintance, and say, "Mary, may I claim thy hand for the next dance?" And Mary, never missing the Miss, responds with girlish affectation, "Yes, John, thee may," and in a few moments they whirl by in the lucious waltz.

In church government the Hicksites are Democratic. They have their preparatory meeting, belonging to each place or worship and in regular order up—the monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings—but no representatives are sent; each member is entitled to a seat in the highest court of the church. The higher has entire jurisdiction over the lower.

While the Orthodox are nearly as rigid as ever in discipline, the Hicksites, as might be supposed from their latitudinarianism in doctrine, are becoming more and more lax. They did not discipline the members who engaged in the late war, though they hold, theoretically, strong peace doctrines. Nor will they always disown those who may choose to become married to any one of another persuasion, even though joined in wedlock by a "hireling minister."—[C. W. in "Our Monthly" for August.

The Mikado Coming.

The San Francisco Call of July 31st says:

The somewhat remarkable rumor which has been afloat for some time, to the effect that the Mikado or Emperor of Japan intends visiting Europe and the United States, is confirmed in the news received at this port by the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Colorado. The Mikado first contemplates an extended journey through his own dominions, the route of which is published in a Japanese paper, so that it will probably be some time before he is able to carry out his design of foreign travel. He will first visit France—presumably by the Suez route—thence other portions of Europe; and crossing the Alantic pay his respects to the people on the Atlantic slope; after which we may expect him at San Francisco, from which point he will embark on his return home. This visit is suggested to the Mikado by the evidences he has had of late years of the superior civilization of the Occidental portion of the world, and the extremely cordial reception with which his Embassy has everywhere been met. The glowing accounts they write him of the unthought of wonders to be seen abroad, have doubtless filled his youthful mind with a desire to look abroad himself into the great world, from which he may derive valuable lessons of instruction. Japan now so eager in the race of progress, would profit greatly hereafter by the Emperor's experience thus obtained; and he proves himself a wise ruler to have adopted so sensible a conclusion. His reception, beyond a question, will be everywhere cordial and in keeping with the dignity he represents.

John in the Kitchen.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The proverbial cleanliness of the new "element" the Chinese, whose influx into this city has become quite extensive recently, will not be denied by those who have had an opportunity to observe them closely; and yet, like everything else this boasted virtue of the "sons of the sun" is, after all, relative. It was but yesterday that a large circle was put into a roar of laughter upon being informed by a charming lady of the manner employed by a Chinese cook to season a salad. The story may appear incredible, but it comes from undoubtful authority. The lady in question related that one of her friends, who enjoys the service of one of those Celestial Brilliant-Savarins upon descending into her kitchen the other day, was not a little surprised and still more disgusted to discover her cook leaning over a copiously filled dish of salad, beating his inflated cheek alternately with his right and left hands, and pouring from his mouth into the dish a gushing spray of a mixture of oil vinegar, salt, pepper, egg-yelk, and mustard, and then, with his tapering digits, mix the whole still further to make it ready for the table. The housekeeper's emotions naturally caused her to faint, and the last heard of the Chinese cook he was applying at a city foundry for a position in the moulding department of the institution, where his services as a spray-spouter would be invaluable.

Distribution of Seeds.

The department of agriculture has begun the distribution of several superior varieties of fall wheat to all the States and territories adapted to its growth. This distribution will be finished during the current month, thus giving ample time for sowing in all the places where winter wheat is cultivated. A large distribution of rye will follow. The department has made arrangements for an early distribution of vegetables and grass seeds, to its corresdondents and others in the South.

GREETING.

[At the Nilsson wedding the following charade, by Rev. Mr. Jones, and set to music by James Turie, was chanted:

Father of life, confessing
Thy majesty and power,
We seek Thy gracious blessing
To greet the bridal hour;
The troth in Eden plighted
The wedded here renew;
May they, in Thee united,
Till death be pure and true.

Jesus Redeemer, hear us!
Still be the Wedding Guest;
Thy gentle presence near us,
Makes common things more blest,
E'en Care shall be a learning
Of blessedness divine,
If Thou wilt stil be turning
The water into wine.

Spirit of love descending,
Impart Thy joy and peace,
These hopes together blending
Bless with Thine own increase—
Athwart the roughen'd Ocean,
Or on the peaceful tide,
Thy breath through each emotion
Their heavenward course shall guide.

The Church, Thy Bride, hath given
Her blessing on the vow;
Oh! ratify from Heaven
Her benison below;
Bless Father, Son and Spirit,
The union here begun,
That in the life eternal
It may be ever one. Amen.

THE FASHIONS.

Novelties in Jewelry.

[Frank Leslie's Ladies Journal.]

In an article of some month ago, we noticed jewelry as a superfluity, as not necessary, but an elegant and tasteful accessory of the toilet if indulged in judiciously and in good taste. Nothing more clearly defines a narrow and contrasted mind, with an uncultured taste, than an excessive use of ornament on the person. A dress that is very rich in itself is spoiled by a superfluity of garniture, while a woman that is handsome in physique, or spiritually pleasing, has no need of enhancing her charms by the use of excessive adornment. A celebrated painter once made a table scene, upon which he placed a pair of elegantly jewelled goblets; but the whole force of his genius was expended on the heads of several parties who sat at the board. When, however, the picture was finished, he was dismayed to find that what he gave most care to was entirely overlooked or hidden by the glittering cups that stood in the foreground; and at last, not being able to conceal his chagrin, when some visitors descanted on the goblets, to the neglect of the human figures, he seized a brush, wet with paint, and dashed the offending objects from the picture.

JEWELRY.

During the last season, there has been no indication of a *furore* for any one style of jewelry above another, while the acknowledged gems are quite as popular and as much sought after, by those who have an abundance of means or an insane desire for ornament. Diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds are no less precious than ever before; and, indeed, from the slight but steady advance in their price, during the last fifteen years, the growing demand for them in our own country is unquestionably evidenced.

For the engagement ring in America, the solitaire diamond is *la rigeur*, though in eastern countries, by virtue of the significance of color, the sapphire is the stone which pledges the betrothal.

Cameos are increasing in popularity. The most approved of these are in sardonyx, a stone which sometimes presents several layers and tints of complementary or contrasting hues, and the best artists in these are those of Rome. They vary in price, according to the value of the stone and the workmanship; sets of Roman stone cameos, when finished in gold, selling in the New York market from $60 to $600

There are also cameos in lava, coral, amethyst and topaz, generally of greater price, but less popular than the sardonyx. Shell cameoes, of Roman workmanship, are very beautiful, but of comparatively little value.

Coral jewelry at the present time depends for most of its value upon the color, the delicate rose-pink being vastly more desirable than tints of brighter red, though coral is far too beautiful of itself, in any of its tints, to be discarded as an ornament, and must always be more or less fashionable. In the devices for coral we discover no marked change. Sets can be bought at from $40 to $250, and when of very rare tint they sell at much higher figures.

In solid gold ornaments there has been no change, the Roman, Etruscan, Egyptain or Arabic being held in equal favor. In gold work, however, there is now presented most charming varieties in alloys, introducing various tinting through silver, copper, platina, or other metals, in delicate flowers of chasery. The latest necklaces we have seen had large heavy links of etruscan gold, united by a delicate frosted daisy of silver alloy, with the stamens of the copper alloy. The necklace and locket, we will just here remark, have quite superseded the brooch, or the brooch is furnished, for convenience, with both the ring and pin, so that it may be worn as either, while the locket is almost inevitable.

The most unique and fanciful earrings lately shown us were in representation of minute lakes of the most transparent crystal, in which floated a tiny gold swan, composed of sufficient silver alloy to give the simulated bird the snowy sheen of the natural. These ornaments are exquisite *bijous*, selling at from $30 to $60 per pair.

In bracelets we have seen nothing positively new. Plain, flat etruscan bands are considered very elegant, while they are sufficiently subdued to wear with any dress or upon any occasion. Chased bands are equally popular, and now and then, in full dress, chain bracelets are admissible, though they are less in favor than they were several seasons ago.

Pearls are the conventional jewels for the bridal *parure*. Where the means will allow, strings of round virgin pearls for the necklace and bracelet are the favorites, and the pear-shaped pendants for ear ornaments, while ornaments of the cluster-seed pearls are by no means despised

Of cheaper jewelry there is a great variety in tortoise shell, which is capable of being wrought into innumerable devices, either plain or inlaid with gold, and sufficiently rich to be worn with any but the most elaborate evening toilet. Sets of tortoise shell can be bought at from $12 to $75.

For mourning there is an infinite variety in Whitby, English and French jet and gutta percha. In these manufactures the modification of styles are unimportant, and about the prices of the last two seasons rule in their purchase.

The double long, the opera and the *leontine* are equally in favor, individual taste deciding in the choice. There is nothing new in the style of watches in our market, while in Europe globular rock-crystal cases, and cases of jet, set with gold and silver, are among the novelties.

EVERYTHING is now ready for the reconstruction of the Vendome Column in the Place Vendome, at Paris. The plans are all prepared, the expenses being calculated at $10,000, and the architect is only waiting for orders to commence operations.

Temple of Diana of Ephesus.

[From the London Times.]

It is now about six months since Her Majesty's ship Caledonia shipped at Smyrna a cargo of marbles, the first fruits of Mr. Wood's excavations on the site of the Temple of Diana. Although these marbles arrived at Malta in February last, only a portion and that the least interesting, of the cargo of the Caledonia has as yet reached England, the remainder being now on board two iron clads homeward bound. In the meantime the silence so long maintained respecting Mr. Wood's memorable discovery has at length been broken, and a *quasi* publicity has been given to his operations through the timely action of the Dilettanti Society, who, a short time since appointed a committee, chosen from among their members, to report upon the results of the excavations at Ephesus up to the present date. This report was printed by the society, not for publication, but for the information of their own members, but inasmuch as it contains the first clear and authentic account of Mr. Wood's operations at Ephesus since the beginning of his enterprise in 1863 a summary of the principal facts which it contains may not be uninteresting to the general public.

The discovery of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus may fairly rank among the greatest achievements of archæological research in this century. It was due to no haphazard venture or felicitous guess, but was worked out like a problem by the untiring perseverance of one man, who was content to dig on for years, hoping against hope, and overcoming the many difficulties which beset his enterprise by sheer strength of will. The narrative of Mr. Wood's operations reads like the history of a siege, in which the place invested is gradually approached by a series of parallels till the moment arrives when a breach becomes practicable.

It was in exploring the Great Theatre in Ephesus that Mr. Wood obtained the first clue by the discovery of an inscription containing most curious information as to the endowments and worship of the Temple of Diana, and lying down the route by which on the birthday of the goddess, her silver shrines and other treasures were to be carried in procession from the Temple to the Great Theatre through one city gate, and back to the Temple through another city gate which was called the Magnesian. Starting with this clue in his hand, Mr. Wood soon discovered one of the two gates named in the inscription. From it issued an ancient road, flanked, like the Appian Way, by sepulchral monuments of the Roman period, and along the line of which might still be traced the foundations of a portico, which there is good ground for recognizing as that built by one Damianus in the second century of the Christian era to protect the processions from sun and shower. The ancient pavement of the road lay at an average depth of twelve feet, and along its course were the tombs of the Proprætors and other magnates who governed at Ephesus after it had passed under the sway of the Romans. The line of this ancient way kept pointing in a northeast direction, and, on exploring the ground outside, another city gate near the Stadium a second road, was discovered converging toward the one already partially traced. Mr. Wood thought that, by following these converging tracks, he might strike on the line of wall by which the *peribolos*, or sacred precinct around the Temple, was enclosed; and in this hope he was not disappointed, for, in April, 1869, he struck upon an angle of the *peribolos* wall, in the masonry of which was inserted in duplicate an inscription in Greek and Latin, stating that the Emperor Augustus, out of the revenus of the goddess, had rebuilt the *peribolos* wall around her Temple. The distance from the river, and width of the road at this point, were also marked in other inscriptions built into the masonry.

It was clear from this discovery that the Temple would be found somewhere within the *peribolos*, the area of which, however, could not be ascertained, for after tracing the two lines of wall for a short distance, all sign of them was lost, and the Temple had to be searched for by sinking pits within the presumed area of the *peribolos*. Here the alluvial soil ran very deep, averaging 22 feet above the ancient surface. Many months were spent in this weary labor; at length, in April, 1870, Mr. Wood came upon a pavement of square blocks of fine white marble, on which were lying some fragments of colossal sculpture. These remains were found 18 feet below the surface; immediately above the pavement was a *stratum* of splinters of white marble, partially calcined by fire.

As the area of excavation was enlarged on this spot remains of Ionic architecture on a colossal scale and unmistakably Greek character cropped up everywhere; and in February, 1871, part of the lowest drum of a column, six feet one inch in diameter, was found in its original position on its base. It now became quite clear that the long sought sight of the Temple was found, and operations were commenced on a much larger scale. In the autumn of 1871 Mr. Wood came upon the lowest drum of a column nearly entire, on which was sculptured a group of male and female figures, standing and sitting. The standing figures were six feet high; the whole mass of white marble weighed upwards of 11 tons. It was evident that this belonged to one of those thirty-six sculptural columns which Pliny mentions as among the *admiranda* of the Temple. Fragments of two more sculptured drums, a pilaster with a fine group in high relief, magnificent capitals, bases and drums of columns, all of the finest white marble, were lying in confused heaps at the bottom of the excavation at the close of the year 1871. It was time to remove these first fruits of the enterprise, and the Caledonia, promptly despatched from Malta by the Admiralty, took on board upwards of sixty tons of marbles in January.

Since the beginning of this year Mr. Wood has removed the upper *strata* of soil from a much larger area, preparatory to deeper excavations in the autumn, a season peculiarly favorable for his operations, because the water which accumulates in the diggings during the winter months has then been absorbed by the sun. The malaria which sets in in the marshy plain of Ephesus early in May renders it impossible to employ workmen there till the autumn, and this suspension of the diggings every year for about five months of the hot season, has caused great delay in the progress of the work, but so much of the upper soil has now been removed that further excavations may be carried on much more rapidly and on a scale worthy of the discovery.

Wedding Rings.

"I wonder why they always make wedding rings of plain gold?" asked one of our pretty lady gossip readers the other day. "Don't know—I'll try to find out," said our gossip man. An old scrap book gives a reason—and here it is:

A lady, once, whose love was sold,
Asked if a reason could be told,
Why wedding rings were made of gold:
I ventured thus to instruct her:
Love and lightning are the same;
On earth they glance, from Heaven they came:
Love is the soul's electric flame—
And gold its best conductor.

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

My lord rides through the palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without a fear;
But fall to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the holy word,
Dame Alice worketh braiding well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fishes in the mere,
And courtiers' ruffles strut and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The Munificent Use of Wealth.

The London Times pays the following well merited tribute to Lady Burdett-Coutts:—The Corporation of London, in conferring upon Lady Burdett-Coutts the honorary freedom of the City, have gracefully expressed the public sense of gratitude and admiration toward a lady who has given a singular example of the thoughtful and munificent use of great wealth. The expression comes with peculiar propriety from the City of London, though it is well known that the liberality of Lady Burdett-Coutts has been extended to very various objects and very distant climes. As the Lord Mayor, observed, she has been always forward in supporting "the advance of religion and civilization both at home and abroad."

* * * Millionaires do their duty, on the whole, to society in a degree which, no doubt, is creditable, to them and their country. But it is scarcely worth while to look at the question from so restricted a point of view. Do they do the best that might be done with their wealth, even for their own honor and enjoyment? Doe it not suggest doubtful reflections that a lady who bestows a market on the poor of the East End should be immediately regarded as so unprecedented an example of beneficence as to deserve to be the first of her sex who has been made an honorary citizen of the City of London? In the richest aristocracy and plutocracy the world has ever seen, might not such an idea have occurred to some one before? It would, indeed, be unjust to forget that there are many circumstances which render it impossible to compare the position and power of a great English nobleman with those, for example, of a man like Mr. Peabody. An English Peer may have a nominal rental of $1,500,000 a year, but the income is no more his own than the revenue, which the House of Commons votes for the service of the crown, represents the private wealth of the Queen. Vast estates entail innumerable obligations, and the sums which a mere millionaire can give away without any sense of loss are in great measure distributed by a landowner in discharging a variety of duties to his countrymen But still after making all allowances, an immense reserve of beneficent power remains, and when we see, in such examples as those of Lady Burdett-Coutts and Sir Richard Wallace, what use might be made of it, it is impossible not to wonder that such conduct should be so rare. We hear far too much of splendid properties squandered and great names ruined by mischievous and even wicked extravagance. But how often do we hear of any prodigality of benevolence?

The wonder lies in the fact that men do not appreciate more keenly the transcendent pleasure at once given and received by such munificence. It is patent to every one what boundless influence over the mass of the people might be attained by such conduct. The manner in which the names of Lady Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Peabody, and Sir Richard Wallace are received among the poorer classes might stimulate an honorable ambition.

Impure Air.

"Air and Rain, the Beginning of a Chemical Climatology," is the title of a book just published in London. The author is Dr. Robert Angus Smith, who essays to throw new light upon the origin of diseases. He gives in an elaborate series of tables some valuable information regarding the state of air in mines. It is found that even in the worst mines the amount of oxygen does not go below 18 per cent., while sometimes the excess of carbonic acid more than makes up for the deficiency of oxygen, the reason being, as Dr. Smith remarks, that when gunpowder is exploded carbonic acid is generated without oxygen being consumed.

In connection with an inquiry for the Mines Commission, Dr. Smith made numerous experiments on the air of confined places, as he modestly says, but in reality he shut himself up sometimes for more than two hours at a time in a small bedchamber, the cubic contents of which were about 170 feet. The following is the record of one of his experiments in this chamber:

"After the experiments on the combustion of candles we entered with candles and a spirit lamp. The lights were soon extinguished, and it was found impossible to rekindle them with matches; wooden matches were used, they refused to ignite. Still we breathed without difficulty at first, but a gradual feeling of discomfort appeared of a kind which is not easily described; it was restlessness and anxiety without pain, while the breathing increased in rapidity, Afterwards gas was ignited, and it burned with brilliancy. On entering after the gas had gone out, candles were extinguished as rapidly and completely as if they had been thrust into water; nevertheless we still breathed, and although every one was anxious to go out, no very correct description of the feelings could be given. I stood on a chair, and then a feeling of incipient fainting began, but the senses were not annoyed by anything beyond a feeling of closeness, by no means so unpleasant as a schoolroom or close end." By means of this chamber Dr. Smith made many valuable experiments of the effect of carbonic acid upon the lungs, and he concludes as follows:

"The fact that men and animals die very rapidly from inhaling pure carbonic acid, while they live comparatively much longer in nitrogen or hydrogen gasses, is explained by this: That in an atmosphere of carbonic acid the blood cannot give off any portion of that gas, but, on the contrary, absorbs more of it, by which the small proportion of oxygen in venous blood, and consequently its vital functions are much impeded, nay, arrested. When the inspired air has the same composition as that which is exhaled, the object of respiration is no longer attained. The venous blood is no longer changed into arterial, difficulty of breathing, and finally suffocation come on, just as if the mouth and nose had been closed."

The effect of carbonic acid in the air is to make the pulse fall and increase the number of inspirations.

VARIETIES.

BLACKBERRIES are unusually fine this year.

How to prevent bad dreams—Don't go to sleep.

THE time to take trip up on peach skins is about arriving.

THE nights are growing cooler and longer—just the halcyon hours to dream through.

A SINGLE lock of wool taken from a Cottswold sheep up at Coopersburg, measures thirteen inches in length.

WILLIAM T. KIRK, over in Chester county, recently bound ninety dozen of oats between one and half-past six in an afternoon.

A LITTLE child three years old, was drowned on Friday afternoon, in Albany, N. Y., by falling into a tub partially filled with water.

AN Omaha paper says there is no use in making "such a fuss at the shooting of a constable, as there are forty candidates for the office."

A COTEMPORARY thinks that the much-used phrase, "boys will be boys" is all nonsense, because boys will be men if they live long enough.

A PAPER called the Meteor is published by the inmates of the Alabama insane asylum, and it is not so flighty a sheet as as one would imagine either.

A CINCINNATI wife left her husband's board, but took the bed with her. He is puzzled to know how to word a legal notice of warning to prospective creditors.

THE cholera infantum has broken out in Altoona among the children. No less than eleven deaths occurred on Friday last, whilst seven are reported to have died on Saturday.

THE average cost to the State of every person arrested, convicted and sent to the penitentiary is $1,200, while every boy educated at the expense of the State costs only $400.

A BOSTON boy of thirteen, writing home to his father from his summer vacation, boasts of his exploits as follows: "Have been knocked overboard, had a tooth pulled, and gained six pounds."

IN order to make a marriage between them lawful, a Michigan white woman became possessed of a "drop of African blood" by imbibing the same from a wound in the arm of her colored intended.

A WASHINGTON youth escorted a young lady up town via the horse cars, paying her fare as a matter of course. The next morning his mother called on the lady and demanded back the ten cents that her hopeful son had so extravagantly parted with.

WILLIAM GEORGE, 103 years old, hung himself on an apple tree near his house, at Rochester, Illinois, Monday afternoon. For many months he was quite despondent, and frequently said to his wife, an old lady of 85 years, that he was "tired of life," and he "had no pleasure in living."

MR. AUGUSTA WILHELM, of Marion township, has a cow which gave birth to a calf on Sunday, weighing one hundred and eighteen pounds. The breed is of Pinacle stock, and although bought of Jared Loose, a Republican, the calf was born on Democratic soil. The pedigree of the bull is not known.—Reading Gazette.

THE Marshall Ill., Messenger, says the harvest in that vicinity is so abundant this year that farmers are nearly worked down, and yet large quantities of grass are still standing. Oats are so abundant that they are hardly worth cutting. Half of the wheat is still in the shock, and in some localities fear is entertained that it will sprout.

A NEW variety of cotton, of remarkable productiveness, has been developed by cultivation. The squares and blooms grow in clusters, and very thick. A very large proportion of the bolls are double, that is, two bolls are produced from the same squares. This tendency to doubling is exhibited throughout the plant, and stalk and limbs of many specimens seem to take on the same characteristics.

A PAIR of horses belonging to Mr. Geo. Stewart of Washingtonville, New Jersey, recently died at the respective ages of 32 and 33 years. They had been driven together for twenty-eight years, never being separated. One of them died about three weeks since, and from that time the other gradually pined away, until Saturday night, when he also died, evidently from grief.

THERE is a romantic story of Major Count Leon de Martrenon, who had been dangerously wounded in the leg at the battle of Villeraxessel, and was carried to the nearest house; which happened to be that of the Countess de Jouille. There his leg was amputated and he was left to the kind care of the Countess. The officer has now recovered his health, and, as a compensation for the loss of his leg, he has obtained the hand of his beautiful and devoted hostess.

THE Newark Journal tells a short but very romantic story from Long Branch. It states that at a grand hop given at the Mansion House, Long Branch, on Saturday evening, John D. Banghart, a Jersey City lawyer, was introduced to Mrs. Caroline Marsh, of New York, said to be possessed of $200,000. The writer says she is thirty-five and radiant in her widow's weeds, "and looks really well for one who has grieved at the grave of two husbands." They spent Sunday in promenading and carriage riding, on Monday went bathing together, and on Monday evening were married by Rev. Dr. James B. Wilson.

AS usual among the residents of Washington, D. C., on the eve of a Presidential campaign, the most ridiculous bets are being made. A one-armed clerk in the Interior Department has agreed to saw up a quarter of a cord of wood in pieces four inches long if Pennsylvania goes Democratic, while his opponent, a one-legged clerk in the same Department, has agreed to hop on one leg for three squares if it does not go Democratic. A prominent resident in the northern part of the city has agreed to sweep she street crossings on Pennsylvania avenue for six hours if Greely is elected.

A LADY correspondent thus writes from London: "I have been obliged to partly re-learn the English language. Words here do not always convey the same meaning as in America. There are no railroads but "railways," no depots but "stations," no firemen but "stokers," no cars but "carriages." There seem to be no buggies in England. There are no stores but "shops." Neither an inn nor a public house is obliged to entertain travellers with other accommodations than beer or spirits. To be fed and lodged one must go to a tavern or hotel. When you ask for beer they give you porter. Lager is unknown. There is no washing and ironing but "washing and mangling." Beans are known as "haricots" (the plebian term them "aricots." The word corn stands for most any kind of grain. There is no Indian meal but "corn flour." A streak of sunshine once an hour constitutes a "fine day." No street cars but "tramways," no pitchers but "jugs."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. S. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

THE Democrats and Liberal Republicans in Pennsylvania have united pretty generally in county tickets, and presented first class men for the various offices. The same thing will be done in Allegheny county on the 20th when the Democratic Convention will re-assemble.

WE are informed upon undoubted testimony that negroes were paid one dollar per head for attending the Republican meeting last Saturday evening, and assert they will continue to receive the same sum whenever they turn out. Money must be plenty with the ring, where does it come from?

WE are informed that the *Gazette* runners who have been engaged to hunt up Democrats who intend to vote for GRANT have succeeded in finding but three, and they will be all right long before the election. Our offer to name five Republicans who will vote for GREELEY for every Democrat who will vote for GRANT remains open.

THE Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL has just completed a tour of the Northwestern counties, and is delighted with the political aspect. He reports the greatest enthusiasm among the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, particularly in Erie, Venango, Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence and Beaver counties. He is able from personal observation to assure the friends of BUCKALEW in the East that so far as the West is concerned, CAMERONIAN rings and HARTRANFT speculators will be buried out of sight.

ANY Radical who may be so fortunate as to read THE POST, we refer to the remarkable paragraph in Mr. LINCOLN'S second inaugural, beginning; *With malice towards none, with charity for all,*" and closing with his fervent wish "to do all which may achieve and cherish *a just an lasting peace among ourselves* and with all nations."

How does the sentiment accord with the sayings of the Radical leaders, and the writings of the Radical editors?

WHENEVER during the war it was necessary to close the mouth of a Democrat, all that was necessary was to cry traitor. That ended all argument. Hundreds were incarcerated in Bastiles for months, and some for years, without charges being preferred, and were dismissed without a trial. That was and is justified by the Radicals. Now all other charges against BUCKALEW failing, he is to be squelched by being called a traitor. The time for that has passed, the little bell will ring no more.

IT requires some audacity to make an appeal to workingmen to vote against GREELEY on the ground that he would favor free trade, and thus cause our manufacturers to suspend operations. The idea of the Apostle of protection advocating free trade is so preposterous that we cannot account for this invention of the GRANT party except on the ground of desperation. The N. Y. *Tribune* has been too extensively circulated and read, and the mechanics and working men too intelligent to be humbugged by demagogues; some other plea must be put in, if they expect to make head against the popular wave now rushing over the country.

GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD and THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., are exceedingly fortunate gentlemen. It is well known that they have abandoned GRANTISM, and are openly and earnestly for GREELEY, BROWN, and BUCKALEW, yet they are not denounced by, the Radical press, and above all, by that press of the easiest virtue, the *Commercial*, [owned and managed by the *Commercial Printing Company.*] It is true that they have not made any advertisement of their disgust with GRANTISM by seeking nominations elsewhere, and, therefore, the tools of GRANT and HARTRANFT lack obvious reasons to impugn their motives. But why, when prominent men are usually too much abused when they abandon GRANT, are not these gentlemen held up to Radical scorn by the Radical Loyal League Press? If Radical ring abuse would hurt anybody, surely we would not invoke it upon Messrs. MOORHEAD and MARSHALL. But why do they not tell their benighted followers that these two—the best of their leaders in former years, have left their ranks in utter disgust.

WORKINGMEN, WHAT THINK YOU OF IT?

When we suggested on the arrival of the consignment of Chinese at the shops of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, that that was a mere feeler of the disposition of the laborious workingmen in this neighborhood, and that unless met with firmness upon their part the experiment would reach us here, we had no idea it would come so quickly. Now, in this month of August 1872, it is said that orders have gone forth from one of our largest mills, for THREE HUNDRED CHINESE TO WORK IN A PITTSBURGH ROLLING MILL.

It is to be presumed that the proprietors of this establishment will not calculate upon the arrival of their new purchase until after the October—possibly until after the November—election. In the mean time the men who are to be turned adrift, they hope will have voted for the Republican ticket; and will not have discovered until after the election, how utterly insincere are all the professions, of that party, of regard for the comfort and prosperity of the class who of all others contribute most to the wealth of the Iron City.

THE POST has already urged why this evil thing should not be done; why our own race of people should be preferred to a lot of irreclaimable heathens—a people who differ from all other immigrants in that they live upon almost nothing, lay up their wages to carry back to their own country; while the immigrant from Christian lands casts his lot in with us, and by his skill and labor adds to his own wealth and thus to the aggregate wealth of the City and State.

These very men who are now conspiring to bring down the wages of working men have all along been pretending to advocate a high tariff for the sake of being enabled to pay high wages. They are now reaping a great harvest, and with their appetites growing upon what they feed on, are now combining to cut down wages—not of the much talked of "pauper labor of Europe," but of the pauper labor of Asia.

The working men should arouse themselvs and prove their manhood at the polls. Let them vote against the party that has so long cajoled them. Give them a good sound thrashing in Allegheny county and in Pennsylvania generally, and John Chinaman will go home very fast.

The only argument you can use is the one we suggest. It is an effective one. You owe it to yourselves and to your families to stop these Chinese speculations at the very outset. Hold off a little while and the Chinese will have become voters. Another year will do that, for these Republicans can get out false papers by the package—just as well here as they do in Philadelphia.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The utterly shameless conduct of the leaders of that party in North Carolina, which in northern latitudes claims to monopolize the character and decency of the country, is altogether wonderful. In the first place, thousands of people there were indicted by the radical grand juries for offenses against the reconstruction laws, and were given to understand that wherever a defendant would vote for CALDWELL and the rest of the radical ticket, a *nolle prosequi* would be entered; it is estimated that at least 3,000 votes were made by the radicals in this manner. Then, judging from the proportion the negro votes bear to the number of negroes in the State, they must either have voted 7,000 colonized from South Carolina, or that number who were under the age of 21 years.

At the Presidential election the *nolle prosequi* voters will be free to vote as they please, and the *colonizationists* will be required in South Carolina. So we place North Carolina down as giving her ten electoral votes to GREELEY and BROWN.

Put what a subject for contemplation. The whole military and money power of the general government brought to bear to produce a result, which it was hoped would aid to secure the re-election of the President!

FRENCH ARMS.

The Germans are a stubborn race, and somehow they have got it into their heads that ULYSSES did not exercise due vigilance in permitting government arms being shipped from this country to France, to be used in killing Germans, and they have therefore a large bill for consequential damages, which they propose to have settled next November, or know the reason. They read the accounts of the operation at the time in newspapers, and believe CARL SCHURZ to be a man of truth, when he states that he examined the matter thoroughly and found the case much worse than reported. It was not condemned arms publicly sold that created any difficulty, it was secret negotiations with French emissaries in this country to sell the latest and most approved arms and ammunition, and that our arsenals were busy for months manufacturing ammunition to accompany the arms. This plain story came out in the examination before the investigating committee, and committed the government beyond question or debate. The Germans are now called upon to vote for GRANT and re-elect him, and thereby endorse his conduct in relation to this transaction. But the Germans are just as stubborn as ULYSSES himself, and wont be convinced—What a pity.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES.

How futile and foolish is the gabble we are compelled to hear about the dis solution of the Democratic party! Why the principles it laid down at the formation of the Federal Constitution as the true principles of government, are just as powerful and pervading now as they have ever been, although the country is ruled for the time by men who know not what political principles are, and who have no public policy but to oppose Democratic ideas and to steal the public money.

The Democrats set out in 1789 with the doctrine that the State and local governments should be maintained as against federal or centralized power. And at this hour we are fighting for this same idea as re-echoed by the Liberals, who have tried and abandoned the adverse opinion, as maintained by GRANT-ism.

The Democratic party, from the first, said that the foreigner seeking these shores should be made a voter as soon and as easily as was consistent with prudence and justice to all interests. And now every man (of whom HENRY WILSON may be taken as a prominent example,) who has any political ambition, is endeavoring to prove that he endorses that cardinal principle of Democracy, and that he *never* advocated anti-alien laws nor belonged to a Know Nothing lodge. If you could believe this sort of people, you would conclude *that there never was a Know Nothing party at all.*

The Democrats were always the fearless defenders of religious toleration. And mark how the bigoted notions of the Puritan theocracy of New England—the quaker whipping church burning, witch-destroying theocracy, have been put down!

The Democrats have always claimed for labor that protection which it deserves and needs, and which was never afforded by any political organization in the new or old world until the rise of the Democratic party here.

The Democrats have always opposed all tyrannical sumptuary laws—and have said that you cannot make people temperate and moral by mere act of Legislation. And the advocates of the opposite policy have about given over their foolish efforts in that behalf, and have resorted to wiser expedients.

Now all these are the very essentials of public liberty in this country, and constitute our best hope for the perpetuity of the republic. As long as they remain so, how can the Democratic party be dissolved or overthrown?

It is very certain that if the Democrats as individuals or as a party, abandon these ideas, the ever ready malice of our enemies will again endeavor to set up in their stead the heresies and the rank corruption that the Democrats have so often beaten down and made as odious as Know Nothingism is to day. This nation can never agree that the freedom-seeking immigrant shall be debarred of a vote, or even delayed in obtaining it longer than he is now. We never can agree that a man shall be responsible to his neighbors for his religious opinions, nor that the legislature shall prescribe what we shall eat, or what we shall drink, or of what color or texture our garments shall be made. And until the political notions we have established in this country shall be trampled under foot, the Democracy can never be dissolved! For the Democrats were the first promulgators of true liberty and of liberality in this country, and we are their only defenders and champions to-day.

THE FIFTH AVENUE MARKET HOUSE

There is surely no city in this country where the people are more severly taxed, and where they get so little for the large sums so insolently exacted and so patiently paid. The necessity for another market house, to furnish supplies for the rapidly increasing population in the North-eastern wards of the city, was so plain that all conceded that such an accommodation should be furnished at once. So the spacious and convenient Fifth Avenue market-house was built. But the proper measures were not taken to have it occupied by dealers, and the consequence is that it threatens to be a failure. The building is admirably adapted for its purposes and is a credit to its designers and to the city. And in the name and interest of the thousands who would find it a great convenience and benefit, we ask that measures be instantly taken to make it what it ought to be,—a place where families can be furnished as well and as cheaply as they are at the crowded and ill-adapted Diamond market.

The market committee should at once provide sheds for the temporary shelter of the horses and vehicles of those who bring marketing to sell—they should erect hay-scales, and they should provide indispensable convenience, for the use of those who are compelled to spend many hours a day at their stalls. Then the rents should be reduced so that those who are willing to make a new venture in their business should be taxed as lightly as possible until the market is fully established. To do these things is the plain duty of the market committee if they desire to see the investment of the city in the market house finally yield a proper return, and are desirous to accommodate the public.

And those citizens who live in the neighborhood of the Fifth Avenue market, and who would surely rather buy their supplies there than travel two or three miles to the packed and overcrowded Diamond market, should take prompt and general measures to bring their daily supplies within easy reach. There should be a meeting called, or some other mode of pledging their presence and their custom to the new market house, so that butchers, and fruit, vegetable and other dealers, who have taken or may take stalls, can have some assurance that purchasers will come.

Not only will owners of property in the neighboring wards find it to their interest to push this matter, but all classes who now have to spend half a day and three or four car fares, every time they go to market, should render their assistance.

If the people who would prefer to buy at the Fifth Avenue Market House—the people for whose convenience and advantage the house was built, will make a combined effort to sustain it, the object can be easily attained. Dealers will soon occupy the stalls if the committee will provide properly for them, and if they can have a fair assurance that they will be supported.

We earnestly commend this matter of local concern to those most interested—they can soon, if they will, make the Fifth Avenue market all it should be. The building is one of the very best to be found any where.

THE STRAIGHT OUTS.

We published the other day a letter from one Mr. BLANTON DUNCAN, who is arranging in the interest of GRANT, and the Rings of course, a Convention of dissatisfied Democrats in Louisville, to be held in September next. It is a bad fact about any man when he rises to the surface in the interest of bitterness and perpetual hate, at a time when the better feelings of his fellow citizens are invoked, and when the embers of a fearful internal fire are fast dying out. We say prominence obtained in such a way and at such a time is not enviable. And we confess that, although not acquainted with the names and histories of the leading men of this country, we never heard of Mr. BLANTON DUNCAN until we found him made the chairman and mouthpiece of a parcel of impracticables who went to Baltimore to arouse dissatisfaction with the probable action there, by the Democratic Convention. The session of that body having been marked with the unanimity and earnestness which always attends the deliberations of men who know what they do, Mr. BLANTON DUNCAN and his little band being of the class who *know not what they do*, retreated from that arena rebuked and contemned, but promised, if GRANT would offer inducements, to hold a convention in Louisville on the 3d of September next and to promote this Mr. DUNCAN writes a letter. In order that there may be no drawback to Mr. B. D.'s effort, a certain BEN. HARRIS, of Maryland, who seems to be a proper associate of Mr. B. DUNCAN'S, also writes a letter denouncing the action of the Democratic party because it decided to vote for GREELEY for President. It would seem from the tenor of these gentlemen's letters, which, let us say, *are only published at length in the Grant papers*, that they are very anxious for a "broil"—not that they want to take the part in the performance that St. Lawrence did, but that they wish to have a little difficulty with the Democratic party. Now we protest against gratifying them in this wayward notion. We have heard of HARRIS any time these ten or twelve years—he raised a row in Congress—he was arrested for "treason" we believe—he went to the Chicago Democratic Convention and raised a tempest (in a teapot) there—and now he is sworn brother and co-worker with all the Loyal League noodles in the country who are supporting GRANT.

But it happens, fortunately for Democrats and Liberal Republicans, that just at the moment they are opposed by the letters of the obscene BLANTON DUNCAN and the badly eminent BEN. HARRIS, that other letters were written. There were several of these in the past week, giving innumerable reasons why both Democrats and honest Republicans should go for GREELEY. Judge BLACK writes one for Democrats, and Mr. SUMNER wrote one for Republicans. So let us simply commend these last as having the true arguments and whoever reads what BLACK and SUMNER have to say on the political situation will scarcely remember B. DUNCAN and HARRIS, except to inquire, "How much did the GRANT men give them in hand, and what more did they promise them in the event (now improbable) of GRANT'S re-election?"

NOTWITHSTANDING that the rules and regulations of the civil service prohibit any head of a department or any subordinate officer of the Government from levying, or permitting to be levied, upon any person under his control any assessment of money for political purposes, either under the form of voluntary contributions or otherwise, the clerks in the various departments at Washington are regularly taxed to assist in defraying the expense of attempting to re-elect GRANT. Some of the Cabinet officials, for political effect, have issued orders prohibiting such assessments, but they are made, all the same; and the clerks dare not refuse to contribute, as the GRANT organs in Washington have boldly threatened the dismissal of such as failed to respond to these illegal requisitions for money. In some instances these assessments have been made over and over again, and the unfortunate victims are wondering if they will have any money coming to them at all this summer. All this is in direct violation of law.

GREELEY VS. PEACE.

Mr. GREELEY is assailed for his efforts for an honorable peace during a war which was wasting our substance and sacrificing lives. If this was a crime, President LINCOLN and not GREELEY was to blame, as he met the representative men of the South in person, and afterwards sent Mr. GREELEY to Niagara Falls on a similar mission. The *World* commenting upon that trip, says:—

Mr. Greeley acted under a mistaken impression respecting the powers of the rebel agents; but it was an innocent and unavoidable error. Professor Holcombe at first interpreted the instructions he bore with him from Richmond as authorizing him to initiate negotiations for peace; and having stated this opinion to Sanders, the latter caused it to be communicated to Mr. Greeley. But when Mr. Greeley reached Niagara, Holcombe fell into doubts about his authority and had no credentials which he was willing to exhibit for Mr. Greeley's inspection. Thereupon Mr. Greeley felt that he had been duped and quitted Niagara in disgust. He had gone there most reluctantly at President Lincoln's urgent solicitation and attended by his private secretary, with no other practical purpose than to give accredited agents of peace, in obedience to the President's instructions, the assurance of a safe conduct to Washington, and to accompany them thither. He merely consented to lend his assistance in bringing the parties together, leaving the negotiations on our side entirely to the Government.

To be sure, he had previously written a letter to Mr. Lincoln making suggestions as to what would be, in his opinion, a fair basis of peace. There was nothing in that letter which he has any reason to regret. It was not addressed to the public, but to President Lincoln alone; and there are good reasons for believing that Mr. Lincoln would gladly have made peace at that time on the terms suggested by Mr. Greeley, if peace had then been attained on those conditions. Mr. Greeley presented these six points as the basis of a just and magnanimous peace:

1. Restoration of the Union.
2. Total abolition of slavery.
3. Complete and immediate amnesty.
4. The payment of $400,000,000 to compensate loyal owners for the loss of their slaves.

   Immediate representation of all the Southern States in Congress on the basis of their whole population.
6. A national convention to ratify this adjustment and make other advisable changes in the Constitution.

If these statesmanlike conditions had been accepted, more than the proposed four hundred millions would have been saved in the expenses of the war; hundreds of thousands of valuable lives would have been spared; and the country would have been saved the eight years of exasperating turmoil and disturbance, from which it is now seeking to emerge by the election of Mr. Greeley.

NAILED.

The Radical Slanders Upon Governor Gratz Brown—Cards from Governor English and Captain Peck.

Governor English, of Connecticut, says Gratz Brown was "boozy drunk" in New Haven.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

To the Editor of the New Haven Register:

My attention has been called to the above paragraph in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* stating that I had said Gratz Brown was "boozy drunk" at New Haven. Duty, alike to Governor Brown and myself, requires that I should contradict this most wanton libel. I saw but little of Governor Brown while in this city. His time was for the most part occupied in attending the college exercises. I went to the New Haven House for the purpose of hearing him speak in response to a serenade, where I met him in the parlor. He was being introduced to many of our distinguished citizens. At nine o'clock he made the speech, as published, and remained in conversation with both ladies and gentlemen until about ten o'clock, when he retired to his room, since which time I have not seen or heard from him. During this whole period of time I was present and introducing strangers to him, and his time was constantly employed in interchanging the civilities usual and consequent upon such an occasion. Had he been intoxicated, as has been represented, hundreds of our best citizens had the best of opportunities to have discovered it, and I could never have been the sole one to discover it. In all my intercourse with Governor Brown I have never seen him intoxicated, nor have I ever seen him drink one drop of spiritous liquors—not so much as a glass of wine.

JAMES E. ENGLISH.

New Haven, August 10, 1872.

CARD FROM CAPTAIN PECK.

To the Editor of the New Haven Register:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in the newspapers to the effect that Governor Brown, on his recent visit to New Haven, left the New Haven House to come to the steamer Continental in a state of intoxication on that evening. I received Governor Brown on board the steamer, introduced him to other gentlemen, spent an hour in conversation with him, when he retired—and at no time should I have suspected that he was in the least under the influence of liquor.

RICHARD PECK.

New Haven, August 10, 1872.

THE following letter from a well-known resident of Washington, is of importance at this time, exhibiting as it does, the means by which the Radical party put upon paper a partial success in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1872.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle:

DEAR SIR: One of Chandler's secretaries becoming excited in a discussion on the election in North Carolina, in the heat of argument with one of our friends, inadvertently said: "We will carry North Carolina. Zach. Chandler says "We have four thousand voters indicted under the Ku-Klux act in that State, and they will all vote for Grant, for which they will be released and a *nolle prosequi* entered," This indicates the infamy of their game in that State. This can be safely used.

Respectfully,

JOEL MILLER.

I am acquainted with Colonel Miller, and know his statement to be reliable.

M. F. CONWAY.

That such means were used is now a matter of undisputed history. The judicial officers of the administration entered openly into the contest, with money, prosecutions, and pardons. They bought, they promised, they prosecuted, as either game seemed most likely to win. By these means and frauds in the ballot-box, they made it appear that CALDWELL has a majority of the State vote. But the Legislature will correct this matter, and the frauds cannot be duplicated in November.

Address from the Liberal State Committee.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1872.

To the Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania:

Four years ago North Carolina opened the Presidential campaign in August by electing a Grant Governor by 18,641 majority; a Grant Senate, 41 to 8; a Grant House, 82 to 38, and five Grant members of Congress of the seven then to be chosen

This year North Carolina has opened the Presidential campaign, after all the appliances of Administration power had been exhausted by a Grant Governor returned as elected by a nominal majority that is assailed as fraudulent; a Greeley majority of fourteen elected to the Senate; a Greeley majority of ten in the House, and five Greeley Congressmen of the eight.

In West Virginia, a State that was warmly contested in 1868 and carried by the Grant candidate for Governor in August by 4,717, both the candidates for Governor to be voted for on the 22nd instant are ardent supporters of the Liberal Republican National candidates, the Grant party being unwilling to venture a contest.

Vermont gave 27,326 majority for the Grant candidate for Governor in 1868. It will give from one third to one-half less on the 3d of September next, and would do still better for the Liberal cause but for the fact that it is the only hopelessly Grant State in the Union.

Maine gave 20,404 majority for the Grant candidate for Governor in 1868. On the 9th of September next not one-third the majority of '68 can be given, and the success of the Liberal candidate for Governor is possible, and the solid delegation of Grant Congressman will be broken.

When these preliminary contests shall have been decided, the Keystone State must next speak in October, and her judgment will be irreversible.

Pennsylvania will be won, and won overwhelmingly. It will not be done by spontaneous tidal waves, but sincere convictions and easy work. The devotion of her people to free govern ment, to the supremacy of law, and to municipal, State, and National reform, and their systematic, organized efforts for their cause will achieve success.

Broken, discordant, and demoralized as are the Grant and Cameron ranks in Pennsylvania, they will yet rally in desperation to prolong their debauched rule in this city and State. Their means are vast, their power reaches to every election district, and they will multiply the political resources of the Administration to the uttermost to secure a triumph over the people they have humiliated and betrayed.

In Philadelphia their plans for unexampled frauds are not disguised, and it is their boast that the law, the courts, and the people are powerless to arrest the purposes of organized crime. They will yet learn that the great tribunal of public opinion and the ceaseless vigilance of honest men will make this deliberately-devised wrong impossible.

In every section of the State fraud and venality will go open-handed amongst the people to maintain the Cameron rule in Pennsylvania. It is sincerely condemned by two-thirds of the voters of this Commonwealth, but it exercises despotic control of the so-called Republican organization, selects its candidates without regard to the popular will, dispenses its honors in State and Nation solely to maintain offensive personal supremacy, and pursues unrelentlessly all who do not willingly bow to their own shame.

All whose cupidity is stronger than their convictions, of whatever political faith, will be finally arrayed against the Liberal cause, and all that fraud can accomplish will be done to save an organization once honored but now prostituted to corrupt and selfish ends. In New York the discarded Tammany leaders, Tweed, Connolly & Co., are enlisted for Grant, under the management of Murphy and O'Brien, and in Philadelphia the combined Rings are enlisted in the same cause under the management of Cameron and Bunn.

We know the resources and desperation of the opposition, and cannot undervalue their power; but organization, vigilance, and a just cause will defy the multiplied appliances the Administration can employ in the contest. Here in Pennsylvania we must meet the most desperate assaults of perverted authority; here its ranks will be hopelessly broken.

Liberals of Pennsylvania! Let organization be hastened and perfected in every district. We have the post of danger, but it is the post of honor as well, in this mighty struggle for a free and regenerated government. From every section of the Union come words of cheer. The South has broken the bonds of disorder and profligacy, and declared for liberty and law, and the North will soon answer back the demand for conciliation and peace.

Let every faithful citizen perform his whole duty and a Reform Governor, a Reform Legislature, a Reform Congressional delegation, and a reform United States Senate will attest the substantial fruits of our victory, and a nation will stand upon the threshold of assured redemption by the decisive verdict of our people.

A. K. MCCLURE,
Chairman Liberal Republican State Committee.
ROBERT MORRIS,
E. H. RAUCH,
C. W. MCKEEHAN,
Secretaries.

MERCER COUNTY.

Nomination of an Anti-Grant Ticket.

The Democrats, Liberals and Labor Reformers of Mercer county met on Monday last and nominated the ticket as given below; among whom will be found the names of some of the very best men in the county. The proceedings were harmonious throughout and give great satisfaction:

Congress—Hon. Samuel Griffith, Democrat, to subject to District Conferees.
Senate—E. X. Gibner, Liberal, subject to decision of conferees.
Assembly—Alner Applegate, Reform.
Sheriff—James Mills, Liberal.
Prothonotary—D. W. Findley, Liberal.
Recorder—Thos. Laird, Reformer.
Clerk of Courts—James Clyde, Democrat.
District Attorney—J. G. Albin, Democrat.
Commissioner—Wm. M. Gibson, Liberal.
Poor Director—S. Ligo, Liberal.
Auditor, three years—S. McLeod, Liberal.
Auditor, two years—R. W. Jackson, Democrat.
Coroner—Patrick Clark, Democrat.

ACCORDING to the GRANT press; A. T. STEWART lies, SCHURZ lies, SUMNER lies, PLEASONTON lies, GREELEY lies, BANKS lies, DANA lies, TRUMBULL lies, TIPTON lies, FENTON lies. Everybody lies but GRANT, and he can't lie. How is that for hatchets and cherry trees?

THERE are one hundred and fifteen papers printed in the German language in the United States. They are thus divided politically: For Greeley and Brown, 84; for Grant and Wilson, 30, neutral, 1.

THE CAMPAIGN

GREAT MEETING AT FRANKLIN, PA.

Enthusiastic Outpouring of the Democracy—Eloquent Addresses by Hons. Jas. H. Hopkins and Wm. A. Wallace—The Issues of the Hour and the Duty of the Democracy—General Political Miscellany.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special to THE POST.]

FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA. August 13, 1872.

The Democratic delegates of this county assembled here to-day, and nominated their county ticket. Thomas B. Portous, Dem., was nominated for Assembly. The other county offices were divided with the Liberals. A perfect union was formed, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Your correspondent took particular pains to circulate among the delegates, and he can confidently declare that the fusion gave the utmost satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Conferees were appointed with instructions to vote, first, last and all the time for Hon. Samuel Griffith for renomination for Congress from the Twenty-first District. There is no opposition at present, and little prospect of any in his own party, and his election is a foregone conclusion by even an increased majority over 1868.

To attempt to describe the outpouring of voters that assembled in the evening to hear the addresses of Hon. Jas. H. Hopkins and Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, at the Court House where the ratification meeting had been announced to be held, would be a task beyond my power. The Court House itself was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds, unable to obtain admission, clamorously continued to crowd around the entrances, eager to obtain the places of those who, after being regaled with the choice exhortations of Mr. Hopkins and Wallace, were forced by the oppressing heat to seek the fresh air.

Your eloquent fellow-townsman was the first speaker. Those—and they are many—who have listened to him on the rostrum and on the stump, need not be informed that his address was received with enthusiasm. In fact, as one of the candidates for Congressman-at-large, he exhibited his most earnest devotion to the cause of Democracy and Labor Reform.

Mr. Hopkins commenced by alluding to the importance of the present canvass arising from the fact of so many important offices to be filled, all of which should be filled by men of undoubted integrity and of known ability; making the contest a more than unusually personal one. The people cannot rely upon the party in power, for it has violated its pledges, and consequently they are passing theb arriers and are following men in whom they can trust. Honest Republicans, disgusted with the ring are supporting our candidates; and our own people, alarmed at the profligacy of the party in power, and groaning under burdens which imbecility cant ot, or dissoluteness will not, remove; humiliated by a foreign policy blundering and cowardly, beyond example; irritated by a domestic policy which feeds on hate and nurtures discord; has shown a patriotism unparalleled in history, by entrusting its standard to a life-long opponent, but one whose personal integrity and enlarged capacity have never been questioned; and who has the desire to give peace, prosperity and purity at home, and dignity and honor abroad. During the recent war, the people were willing to suffer long and endure much for the public safety. The sins of men in high places were passed over. Bad men have been emboldened thereby. But the war and its issues have been decided and the people are aroused to the frauds and corruption in high places, and protest against them. They call for reform, and will not be put off by promises only made to be again broken.

Four years ago LET US HAVE PEACE was the catch-word of the Radicals; this year the cry of the people is, LET US HAVE PURITY. The cry of 1868 was a delusion and a snare It only meant plunder of the public treasure. The cry for peace having proved to be a mockery, we are brought to appreciate the force of the Scriptural analysis of character, "first pure, then peaceable." Purity of heart, purity of purpose, purity of action, purity of life, will ensure tranquility; without them will be bitterness and contention, oppression and wrong. With purity in individual character, purity in public station, purity in official action, peace will follow with all its attendant blessings.

These results cannot be accomplished by crowning with honors brows which should be branded with shame, nor by elevating men whose characters are tainted and whose example is pernicious; but by pronouncing an emphatic verdict against corruption, by scourging the money-changers from the temple, by exterminating the whole brood of unfaithful servants, with their rings and cliques, and by electing men of character and integrity.

It was Gen. Grant who originated the idea of treating office as a personal prerogative instead of a solemn trust. Can any casuist explain the difference between selling public office for private gain, and using it as a reward for the givers of costly gifts? If he can fill high offices with unfit men, whose only claim is that they gave him books, or lands, or horses, or carriages, or cottages, or houses; why may not Tom Murphy fill the New York Custom House with men who know how to pack conventions and stuff ballot-boxes, and who know nothing else? If Grant may accept remuneration outside of his legal salary, why may not his subordinates do improper things for pay? If the presidential chair may be made an auction block for the sale of offices, why may not every position be disposed of to the highest bidder? If he may use his office as a personal perquisite, for his own convenience and the profit of his relatives, why may not his inferior officers reach the same conclusion, and use the public money for their individual profit? If he may abandon his office to junketing over the country or to loitering by the sea-side, why may not all others abandon their posts whenever a political canvass, a frolic, or a horse race invites?

His evil example will not be counteracted by a recital of his battles. No services can compensate for the destruction of public virtue; the countless treasure expended, and the priceless holocaust of lives laid as a vicarious sacrifice upon the altar of our country, were all in vain, and worse than in vain, if the Republic was preserved only to be dishonored. What have we gained by crushing the rebellion if a more insidious enemy is permitted to overcome us? If official impurity is to be paliated andencouraged; the public morals will become totally debauched, and how long can our government endure? History has been written to but little purpose if we do not heed its warning.

See how our National and State legislation is guided by hired lobbyists, and the votes of your representatives have become a marketable commodity. How the interests of the people are neglected while the keys of the treasury are handed over to Rings, and the public lands are parceled out to the few. How the long list of defaulters go unpunished; how officers are bought, and tell me if the dark waves of corruption do not threathen to engulf us.

If this is not so, why the universal call for Reform; why the apparently urgent appeal of the President and the labor of a commission to discover a cure? Although these professions are designed to "falter in a double sense," they imply a confession of the necessity for reforms—a recognition that the people are accused.

In the purer days of the Republic, abuses crept on; now they march through every department with undaunted front. They stalk boldly through the corridors, or sit behind official desks. One man stood up against these abuses, but they trampled over him, and Cox of Ohio retired in disgust, but without dishonor.

Corruption is not confined to Washington city. Our own prond old State has been, and shall be again, a very Queen among her sister States. But she now walks with bowed head and humbled mien, in sorrow and in shame at the degeneracy of her sons. She is ruled by a desperate Ring. The public money is used for private gain. Her legislation is a matter of merchandize. Pardons are purchased and outlaws let loose upon the people. Examine her *Pamphlet laws;* at one session charters were granted to eight companies with the same powers, and these powers included about everything that human ingenuity could devise. They were to be used for any purpose, and although you oil men have plucked the fangs from one of them, there are others ready to strike you at any moment.

In 1858 a Democratic Legislature set apart certain revenues to pay the interest upon and finally pay off the State debt. These revenues would, had they been honestly applied, have paid nearly $4,000,000 per year, and yet $28,000,000 remains unpaid. For six years Gen. Hartrauft has been a commissioner of this fund. Will he tell us what has gone with the money?

In the spring of 1871 Hartranft and the State Treasurer urged the borrowing of $5,000,000—and that while *the books* of the Treasury show a balance on hand of $2,000,000. Can this be explained? Why swell this surplus? Why increase the debt? Is this money idle? No; it is divided among certain Banks. Perhaps some of the Banks here may have a portion. If so, their managers will be loud in favor of the way the State Treasury is managed, the Cameron clan are ready to certify that the monies are wisely deposited, and poor Yerkes from behind his prison bars would doubtless endorse the integrity of the Ring; not a dollar of the interest of these deposits reaches the Treasury.

In 1871 a bill passed one House providing the deposits should be made with the Banks offering the best rates; but it was mysteriously lost and never became a law. Can you wink at all this corruption? Can order be enforced and law maintained, if fraud and robbery go unpunished? Can it be that you will sanction such things and maintain in power the mere tools of the Cameron ring. Give your answer in favor of purity and integrity, with an emphasis that cannot be mistaken.

The Republican party is not barren of able and upright men: men whose ability entitles them to consideration, but they were ignored, and a nomination made, against which leading men and leading presses had earnestly protested. Why was this? Was Hartranft so like Saul among the Prophets, as to be singled out for the place? The record answers. The Ring decreed it. We appeal to the people, to the honest voters of the Republican party itself. At last manhood will assert itself, and the party lash will be powerless.

Mr. Hopkins proceeded to give a detailed history of the Ring, and of Hartranfts dealings therewith; of his transactions with Yerkes in his stock-jobbing operations with the public money, referring to the investigation of the Evans Committee of which Senator Graham and Deacon White were members. Alluding to the Deacon's recent whitewashing letter, in which he endeavors to fasten the iniquity on Geary alone, altho' he speaks of "State officials" all through the report; and also calling attractions to the fact that Hartranft, in defiance of the Act of Assembly making it his duty to report annually to the Legislature a list of unsettled accounts, and the reason they remained in that condition, had made no report of the Evans matter after appiving the facts as they appear on record, to Hartranft, until he was mercilessly excoriated. Mr. Hopkins proceeded to speak of Harrison Allen, the Ring candidate for Auditor General and his oil-pipe history; his votes for every jobbing bill which came before the Senate; his complicity with the conspiracy to take nine millions from the sinking fund of the Treasury for the use of a vast corporation. He said that it was unpleasant to hold up men's faults to the public views, but the times demanded investigation of the fidelity of candidates, and now purity in our State Government is the great matter. We are all concerned in honest Government and that corruption should be driven out and the reign of public virtue be inaugurated. Charles R. Buckalew is our candidate for Governor; he is a statesman and a friend of reform, a man of blameless life and pure record. He has occupied high positions and yet continues to be a pure man. His hands are unstained. He never cast a vote in favor of any scheme of plunder. He comes before you and offers a pledge for the future the record of an upright and useful life. In the United States Senate he voted for every bill to raise men and money to crush the rebellion.

Our candidate for Auditor-General is a man of undoubted probity, and would be a safe guardian of your interest. He will *borrow* no money from the State, nor give a due bill to a special agent. There will be no division of profits, nor will he be pledged to "addition, division and silence."

The Republican candidate for Supreme Judge I believe to be a gentleman of character and ability. But his opponent has the advantage of having an enlarged experience, besides being one of the most profound jurists of our times.

Besides your immediate representation in Congress you are this fall required to choose three Representatives for the State at large. It gives me pleasure to say that I believe the three nominees of the Republican party are able and honorable gentlemen. Of one of their opponents it would be indelicate to speak. Of the other two—Messrs. Vaux and Wright—I am bold to affirm that as to character and capacity, they will bear the closest scrutiny and the severest comparison. And they have the advantage of being untrammeled by obligations to or association with the jobbers and Rings.

Inasmuch as I am a candidate for a seat in the National Legislature, it is no doubt expected, and it is certainly proper that I should declare my views upon questions of public interest.

Born and reared in Pennsylvania; loving her as a child loves a kind, generous and noble mother; identified with all her interests; proud of her wealth and eager for her prosperity, it would be a pleasure as well as a duty to advocate every measure calculated to promote her interests. The tariff has become a sectional, and has ceased to be a party question. In this State the interests of all classes are largely dependent upon the successful working of our manufactories and mines, our furnaces, iron mills and oil wells Recognizing this fact, every true son of the commonwealth should favor a system of tariff and taxation that would protect all her interests, and that would encourage her development and growth in wealth, population and general prosperity.

In this great country which recognizes no title of ability—where men take rank only according to their worth, the rights and interest of the humblest artizan demand as much consideration as the wealthiest and proudest can claim. The toiling millions of this land comprise not only its bone and sinew, but much of its brains and morality. All right thinking men will pay due respect to labor; will refuse to sanction any measure which tends to impair its dignity, and will encourage every effort to defend and elevates interests.

One of the greatest reproaches of the old world is its system of oppressing the poor, and refusing to compensate honest industry. It is the pauper labor of Europe against which our manufacturers fall to compete, and which necessitates a tariff for their protection. It would be a glaring inconsistency to advocate a protective tariff, because of our inability to rival in cheapness the products of half paid operatives, and at the same time favor the introduction of the worst kind of low priced labor.

The Coolie labor system—which is the true meaning and purpose of the unnatural and forced immigration of Chinese—is not only debasing to labor and ruinous to its interests, but it is damaging to the morality and religious culture of our people.

I am in favor of securing a liberal remuneration for honest toil, and opposed to every project, by whatever name, which is detrimental to the rightful demands of the laboring classes. And hence, I steadfastly oppose the organized introduction of Chinese heathens, whose pauper-paid labor is intended to crowd from our workshops, factories and mines the sturdy men of our own faith and race; men familiar with and attached to our civil and religious institutions.

The rapidity and rapacity with which the national domain is being absorbed by speculative corporations, by the aid of venal or inconsiderate legislators, has startled the people to a realizing sense of its enormity. During the entire period since the foundation of our government Congress has appropriated to the laudable purpose of education but 78,576,794 acres of land. Yet during the past ten years alone, more than 160,000,000 acres have been voted away to giant corporations. During the last session of Congress a single corporation received the immense grant of $47,000,000 acres. And a bill was pressed and is now pending, more monstrous in its provision for plundering the nation, than any heretofore concocted. It is known as the Oriental Steamship Subsidy bill. By it a corporation is to receive 37,500 square miles of land. And to add to its infamy, the great purpose of the Company thus to be favored, is the importation of Chinese to our shores.

One of the greatest curses of Europe is its immense land monopolies. One of the great boasts of America has been the facility offered [illegible] to own a home. But this unwise legislation is nullifying our homestead, pre-emption, and soldiers' bounty laws, by building up the worst land monopolies, and placing in their control the choicest portions of our national domain. This great patrimony should be prudently reserved for the nation's children to obtain upon easy terms, or as a reward for heroic services; and should not be bargained away to speculators and corporations whose high demands delay settlement and development.

I am resolutely opposed to all that class of legislation which interferes with the right of local self government; and which seeks to centralize all power in the general government at Washington.

I am opposed to the attempt to make this a military government, by surrounding the White House with uniformed officers of the army; and having the Executive business transacted by epauletted aides-de-camp.

I am for preserving the Constitution inviolate. And I repudiate and abhor the legislation which ignores its most sacred safeguards, and leaves personal liberty at the mercy of one man's caprice or malice.

I denounce the idea that the military is or can be superior to and independent of the civil power; that the sanctuary of justice may be invaded by the tyrant power; and that might may usurp the seat where right should reign supreme and absolute.

I am in favor of abolishing innumerable useless offices which only serve to pension idle partisans. Accompany this with the most rigid system of economy in all departments of government; exact the strictest integrity in every department of trust; punish official malfeasance with the utmost rigor, and then we will have a sincere and honest reform in the civil service, and not a mere delusive pretense which vents itself in idle promises. Four years ago the Republican party in National Convention resolved "that the Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and that the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for Radical reform. Could there have been intentional irony in the phrase "Radical reform?" It would seem so. For it would be impossible to devise anything that could more effectually have rescued Johnson's reputation and made it clear by comparison, than the "*Radical* reforms" of the past four years.

I am in favor of making taxation equitable and of reducing it as rapidly as possible.

I am in favor of a foreign policy which will demand nothing that is not right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong.

I am in favor of a domestic policy which will "let the dead past burry its dead;" which will not forever rattle the dry bones of defunct issaes, and parade the skeleton of forgotten passions; a policy which will cement rather than divide; a policy which will proclaim the gospel of "peace on earth, good will toward men," invoking this spirit in behalf of the oppressed, plundered devastated South, the great Democratic party has manifested the same spirit by forgetting its old animosities and by striking hands with lifes long opponents and laboring with them for the general good.

Fellow-citizens: The issue is with you. You are to decide whether corruption shall continue its carnival or white robed Purity shall resume her sway? Whether America, still scarred and bloody and with her battered armor on, shall smite with revengeful wrath; or shall wash from her garments all the stains of war, heal its wounds, smile benignantly upon her united, fraternal and happy people and stand amongst the nations of the earth, respected and honored, powerful, majestic and grand?

At the conclusion of Mr. Hopkins' remarks, Hon. W. A. Wallace took the stand and delivered a lengthy, earnest and eloquent address to hesitating Democrats, which was listened to with the most rapturous attention, and received with the most effective applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's remarks, the meeting closed with "three times three" for Greeley, Brown, Buckalew and the whole ticket. N. O. P.

LOUISIANA.

The Pinchback Convention—A Dispute and a Bolt—Pinchback (Colored) Declares for Grant—One Third of His Followers and Supporters Pronounce for Greeley.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The Pinchback Republican Convention had a stormy session last evening. General Hugh J. Campbell spoke favoring an alliance with the Liberals and endorsing Greeley, and stated that if the motion made to form the said alliance failed, he would withdraw. The proposition to fuse was lost by a vote of eighty-seven to one hundred and eighty, when Campbell, President of the Convention, with the eighty-seven members withdrew. Colorel Geo. W. Carter also declared for Greeley. Pinchback declared that a Republican government in this State could only be had under the leadership of Grant:

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—A New Orleans special says: The Pinchback Convention met again yesterday, with about three hundred present. The report of the Conference Committee in reference to the Custom House was agreed to. A resolution endorsing Grant and Wilson was offered, which was followed by a substitute endorsing Sumner's position, and declaring for Greeley. A lengthy debate ensued, during which Pinchback and several others spoke in favor of Grant. Pinchback claimed that the political existence of the colored people of the South depends upon the defeat of the Democracy and the re-election of Grant. He declared his entire willingness to support the Custom House ticket. His speech produced a great sensation. Several speeches were also delivered in favor of Sumner. The Greeley substitute was tabled by a vote of two hundred to eighty, whereupon forty-six Greeleyites bolted and proceeded to the State Chamber with General Campbell. The dispatch further states that the action of Pinchback will give Grant a certain gain of at least twenty thousand votes which heretofore have been considered doubtful.

OHIO.

First and Second District Democratic Conventions.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—The Democratic Convention for the First and Second Districts met in Turner Hall at ten o'clock this morning, and the Liberal Republican Convention at Greenwald Hall. After temporary organizations and Committees of Contereuce were appointed both Conventions adjourned to meet at one o'clock this afternoon.

LATER.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans in Convention in this city [illegible] nominate two congressional candidates, and candidates for seven county officers. The division of offices was made by giving the Liberal Republicans the Congressman of the Second District, the Presidential elector of the First District Probate Judge, County Surveyor, and Director of the County Infirmary. The Democrats nominated for the other offices. The nominations are:

For Congress, First District, long term, Milton Taylor; for short term, O. J. Doods. Both Democrats.

For Congress, Second District, Gen. H. B. Banning.

The county ticket is considered strong.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Certificate of Election.

NEW YORK, August 14.—A Washington City dispatch says that a report was received there that the Secretary of State of North Carolina will give the certificate of election to the Governorship to Merrimon, Democrat, instead of Caldwell, on account of alleged irregularities. This report, however, is not confirmed by dispatches from Raleigh.

DELAWARE.

The Democratic State Convention.

NEW YORK, August 14.—At the Delaware Democratic State Convention at Dover, an electoral ticket was formed. Custis W. Wright was nominated for Congress. The proceedings became boisterous on a proposition made to endore Greeley. The Committee reported a resolution approving Greeley in a qualified manner; but it and a substitute in much stronger language was tabled. No resolution was adopted.

FLORIDA.

The Conservatives of the State in Council.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, August 14.—The Conservative State Convention organized at noon to-day, and progressed harmoniously. The nominations will not be made before to-morrow. Bloxham is the favorite for Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Liberal (Colored) Address.

BOSTON, August 14.—The Liberal Colored Republicans of Massachusetts issued an address to-day to voters of the State.

THE LABOR PARTY.

A Bolt on the Tapis.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The Executive Committee of the Labor Reformers have declared that the Chairman, Mr. Puett, cannot reassemble the Columbus Convention, as he has gone over to the Greeley party. They sustain the call for the Convention in Philadelphia, August 22d.

Minister Nelson does not return permanently from Mexico the present month as reported, but simply visits the United States in September with the intention of returning in a month or two.

The Old White Hat.

A song for the Hat, the Old White Hat,
With a chorus loud and long;
Let the notes ring out with a joyous shout
From an army of voters strong;
To a victory's crown, as Grant's sun goes down,
And his light in the West fades out,
It will swiftly turn, and our hearts will burn
As we greet it with a shout.
CHORUS—Then here's to the Hat, that Old White Hat,
It has won an honest renown,
That will still abide when oblivious tide
Shall cover the sword-bought crown.

In the days of old, when hearts grew co'd
In the cause of the sore oppress,
It's pen was a sword that by fitting word
With triumph the good cause blest;
And when to-day, comes a woman gray,
To plead for a dying man,
It has dared prove true to the helpless few,
In spite of a party's ban.
CHORUS—Then here's to the Hat, &c.

It will see rare days, when the bonfires blaze,
And the North and the South blaze out
Fate's high behest, and the East and the West
Respond with a victor's shout;
Now Grant holds sway, and we all obey,
But too long has this kaiser sat
In our chair of state, where we patiently wait
To welcome the Old White Hat.
CHORUS—Then here's to the Hat, &c.

Why He Supports Greeley.

Gen. Wm. Brindle, of Sullivan county well known throughout the State as among the most uncompromising Democrats and one who many supposed would not endorse the Liberal nominees, has written a letter to a townsman of his, A. Logan Grim, Esq., in which he gives a number of reasons why he is for Greeley and Brown, among them the following:

Because in the present demoralized and debauched condition of our country, none but Military Coercion Democrats, holding to the same views of public policy, with the Liberal Republicans, could or would have been nominated by that Convention.

The 13th, 14th and 15th articles *added* to the Constitution of the Federal Government, having been declared parts of that Constitution, all law abiding citizens, being compelled to submit to them, it was impossible to reject the "Cincinnati Platform;" and being compelled to adopt it, it would have been a fatal error to have rejected its candidates.

Greeley and Brown being the originators of the Republican party of 1864 and 1856, but in favor of restoring the the rights of local self-government to the States, and the rights of citizenship to the white men of the Southern States, could and would do more to destroy the consolidation effort, than any Military Coercion Democrats.

As the patriots of the Revolution of 1776, composed of Democrats, Monarchists and and Aristocrats, who were opposed to the tyranny and oppression of the British Government, united against the Tories or loyal men, in order to make the Colonies independent of that Government, following their example, I was, and am, ardently in favor of a union of Democrats and all anti Coslidation and Liberal Republicans, in opposition to the loyal men of 1872, to overthrow the tyranny and oppression of the Grant Administration, and forever destroy the power of the Consolidation, or "National Government" party whose instrument he is; flattered with the idea of being made an Emperor.

As the patriot Jackson, on the close of the difficulty between the Sovereign State of South Carolina and the Federal Government, did *not* deem any reconstruction of the State necessary or within the power of Congress and the Federal Executive, and never even questioned the right of the secessionists of that State to vote and hold seats in the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress. I do not think any Democrat or Liberal Republican can be in error, who follows the example set by the patriotic and illustrious Jackson, and deems the entire effort at reconstruction and disfranchisement of the white man, *as a conspiracy*, as monstrous as it is indecent and mean, in order to overthrow the American system of Government—State and Federal—and substitute the British system in its stead.

Greeley and Brown, with liberal or patriotic Republicans who support them, being like the illustrious Jackson, of the opinion that the white men of the seceded States are entitled to citizenship, and the right to sit in Congress,—on an equality, *at least*, with the black and colored men of those States,—and are in favor of restoring to the people of the several States the right of local self-government, and respecting the limitations of power imposed on the Government, and are opposed to a lavish expenditure of the public moneys for partisan purposes, are in favor of so reforming the "Civil Service" of the Federal Government, as to restore to the people their natural right of having a voice in the Federal appointments, instead of allowing Senators and members of the House of Representatives, to dictate the appointments of their tools to office in order to perpetuate their power, I deem them eminently worthy of the support of every patriotic citizen.

The real issue being between the retention of the American System of Government—State and Federal—or its *reconstruction* and the substitution of the British system in its stead; and as Greeley and Brown and the Liberal Republicans are opposed to carrying reconstruction to this extent, I deem it the duty of every genuine Democrat, to unite with them in this crisis, in the spirit of the patriots of 1776 against the loyalists, and thus defeat a common danger to the liberties of our country. It is an example of patriotism, which it is becoming in Democrats to exhibit. Let us prove to the world that we know how to meet so great an emergency; and gloriously defeat the enemies of the liberties of our country.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EKIN.

Extensive Frauds in the Quartermaster's Department in Texas—An Inquiry Ordered.

From the New York Herald.

The War Department, through the Department of Justice, has referred to the United States District Attorney for Western Texas for the institution of criminal proceedings under the statutes relating to frauds upon the United States, the papers in the case of H. J. Thompson, of Jacksborough, Texas, who presented a claim for 3,200 trees, alleged to have been cut and used by officers of the United States in the construction of Fort Richardson, one of the large military posts established to protect the northern boundary of the State from incursions of Indians located in the Indian Territory. The claim was for $20,000, and had the certificate and approval of various military officials in the Department of Texas, including that of Gen. James A. Ekin, the chief Quartermaster; but Quartermaster General Meigs, who had but just returned from a tour of inspection of the Texas posts, declared the claim to be iniquitous at once, and refused to allow it to be paid until it had been specially investigated and reported on by a board of survey appointed from the roster of officers at the post. This board, to the astonishment of the Quartermaster General, reported the claim to be correct and just and recommended its payment, which recommendation was endorsed by Chief Quartermaster Ekin, who added a warm eulogium of the personal and official integrity of Gen. Oakes, the Post Commander, who had joined in approving the claim.

General Meigs, who knew approximately the quantity of timber used in the post and the value of standing timber in that part of Texas, was obstinate in resisting the efforts made to secure the payment of the award, and at his suggestion the War Department sent Inspector General Absalom Baird to make a personal investigation into the whole affair. The officer has reported that the number of trees actually cut from the claimants' land was not over three hundred, instead of over three thousand, and that their value was not more than one thousand dollars, instead of twenty thousand dollars. This report, which is conclusive upon the subject, placed the officers composing the Board of Survey—the Post Commander and the Chief Quartermaster—in a very questionable position, from which they have attempted to escape by pleading culpable but not criminal reliance upon Captain Potter, the former quartermaster of the post, who now happens to be dead and unable to explain or controvert anything. But as Captain Potter was, during the many years he was in the service, one of the most trustworthy officers of his Department, the War Department is not satisfied, and has put the matter in train for a thorough judicial investigation; and it is not improbable that the general inquiry into the military administration of public affairs in Texas, which has been for some time in contemplation by the Department here, may be hastened by the revelation just made.

It was but lately that General Augur was transferred from the command of the Department of the Platte to that of Texas, and General Ekin removed from the charge of the Quartermaster's Department for the purpose of ending the scandals and irregularities which had become notorious in the State and at Washington, owing to the centralization of nearly the whole of the vast army business in that great Department in the hands of the firm of Adams & Wickes, who monopolised for four years the army freighting, contracting, trading and sutlering for the numerous posts, and so virtually controlled the financial and political interests of the State. The reponsibility for this state of affairs is held to rest chiefly with General Ekin whose relations with the firm named were of the most intimate character, as attested, in some measure, by his alleged acceptance of a character and an elegant pair of horses at a nominal price, paid in part by a promissory note. In one instance, now on record, efforts were made to compel General Mackenzie, a post commander, to receive 1,500,000 pounds of corn from Adams & Wickes, when he only needed 500,000 pounds to last till the time when a new contract at a lower price should go into operation. Mackenzie positively declined in spite of the pressure from headquarters, and wrote to Washington, boldly denouncing the whole thing as a fraud. This led to the interference of the Secretary of War, but before his action could be made effective the corn had been forced upon the temporary commander during a brief absence of General Makenzie in the field.

This one affair cost the Government $30,000, but a much greater loss took place on a transaction directly at the Chief Quartermaster's Office. Proposals were invited for supplying various kinds of forage, and though no bids were invited for furnishing oats, which by a prior arrangement were to be procured at New Orleans and shipped to Texas as a matter of economy, Texas being a poor market for oats Adams Wickes were found to be uninvited bidders on the sealed proposals for oats, and contracts for large quantities of oats, without any show of competition, were awarded them. Meanwhile the Quartermaster's Department at New Orleans had made large purchases for shipment to Texas, and these latter were left on hand with no alternative but to resell at a great loss or hold them for future use at a heavy if not total depreciation in quality.

The papers in this case of the management of the Quartermaster's business in Texas under General Ekin, who was a prominent official and politician at Washington during the war, are voluminous and contain many such exposures as are herein given.

ALL FOR GRANT.

Enthusiasm of the Bread and Butter Brigade—Substantial Reasons for Supporting the Administration.

A few weeks ago a very sonorous call was issued from Washington, rallying the soldiers and sailors of the country to the Pittsburgh Convention. It was signed by a large number of former members of the army and navy, and was a model of "loyalty" and buncombe. Such commendable devotion to the Great Renominated has perhaps a slight inspiration in the fact that all the signers to the call hold office under the Government, with an average salary of $1,500 each. The following is the list:

C C Adams, Internal Revenue Department.
L Twitchell, Indian Office.
W P Saville, Pension Office.
W A Short, Third Auditor's Office.
J B Golden, clerk.
E C Ford, clerk Land Office.
H Dingman, clerk Indian Office.
C M Lawrence, clerk Land Office.
J H Baker, Commissioner of Pensions.
Ed F O'Brikn, clerk Postoffice Department.
John L Roatt, Second Assistant Postmaster Gen.
J H Cook, Postoffice Department.
Samuel M Lake, clerk Postoffice Department.
Wm Sickels, clerk Postoffice Department.
George P Stiles, clerk Pension Office.
D D Leggett, Commissioner of Patents.
George A A Meyer, clerk.
W W Case, clerk of Pension Office.
W W Buck, clerk Land Office.
C C Royce, clerk Indian Office.
W Drummond, Commissioner of Land Office.
D S Keller, Census Bureau.
J S C Tabor, clerk Pension Office.
J O P Burnside, clerk Postoffice Department.
J G Brewer, clerk Postoffice Department.
John Lynde, clerk Postoffice Department.
J E Mason, clerk Land Office.
L E Forrest, clerk Land Office.
Dr J K Spofford, Surgeon Navy.
Wm W Burke, clerk.
J J Knox, clerk Indian Office.
W S Fitman, clerk Census.
J N Henderson, clerk Treasury Department.
John Pryor, Capitol Police.
Horace G. Jacobs, clerk Treasury Department.
Lawrence E Gannon, clerk Treasury Department.
James C Rankin, Assistant Supervising Architect Treasury Department.
C F Wildsbrand, clerk Census.
A G Mills, Treasury Department.
Benjamin F Hawkes, Treasury Department.
J Johnson, Treasury Department.
S Burnham, Treasury Department.
William Guilford, Treasury Department.
H C Pearson, Treasury Department.
A M Gilman, Treasury Department.
Allen Wall, War Department.
R S Raton, Treasury Department.
Thomas E Hensey, clerk.
William Clasland, Treasury Department.
John H Simpson, Treasury Department.
Joseph Lackey, clerk.

M. Beck, General of the order of the Jesuits, has convoked an assembly of Jesuits at Rome to consider the project of changing the name and dress of the Jesuits expelled from Prussia, making as many as possible enter into orders still suffered there.

The order prohibiting the transportation of wheat from Milwaukee to Chicago over the Northwestern has been resumed, and forty cars were loaded yesterday morning. The difference in the price of wheat between Milwaukee and Chicago gives the shippers a profitable margin.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SHOT DEAD.

Tragic End of a Birmingham Burglar.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock an alleged burglar named Wm. Hoegerling was shot and instantly killed at the corner of Tenth and Bingham streets Birmingham, by Geo H. Evans 2nd Lieut. of U. S. cavalry. A short time before the shooting, Lieutenant Evans had occasion to go into the outhouse in the yard, and while there he heard some one prying open the gate of the private alley that led from the yard to Bingham street. The gate speedily yielded, and two men entered the yard. They proceeded to the back window of the kitchen, and finding it unfastened, they opened it, and the watcher saw them enter the house. The kitchen door had been left ajar by him when he came out, and in the dining room he had left his vest and his coat, in the pocket of which latter garment was his revolver. Not deeming it practicable to go into the house after his pistol, he slipped quietly thsough the alley gate and ran down Tenth street to the Birmingham bridge, which is but a very short distance from the house. He stated to the toll keeper of the bridge that there were burglars in his father's house, and he wished to borrow a revolver. A Colt's five-shooting revolver was handed to him, and the hastened back.

As he approached the gate again, he met the two men just coming out. He called on them to halt and surrender, but instead of obeying, they both started to run down the street. Lieut. Evans called after them to stop or he would fire. The men gave no heed to the warning, and the Lieutenant promptly fired three shots after them. At the third shot one of the men stopped and staggered, and the other continued his flight and disappeared. Lieut. Evans ran to the man who had stopped, took him by the collar and led him back to the alley gate.

Officers McCurry and Huston were attracted by the noise of the shooting and came to the place just as the captor and the captive approached the gate. The prisoner was handed over to the officers, and was discovered to be Wm. Hoegerling, a young man widely and not at all favorably known to the community on the South Side.

He put his hand in his pocket and drew out a five dollar bill, which he handed to the officer, telling him that that was what he got in the house. His person was searched, however, and in his pockets were found a gold watch and chain and a gold ring. These articles and the money belonged to Lieut. Evans, and had been taken from the garments he had left in the dining room. Apparently the burglars had not gone beyond this apartment.

The prisoner was found to be very badly wounded, and soon became insensible. The officers started with him for his father's saloon on Bingham street, near Eleventh, but he died before reaching the place, having lived about fifteen minutes after the shooting. Drs. Thomas and Chesnrown had been summoned. They made an investigation and found that all three of the shots had penetrated Hoegelring's back, and passed completely through the body, one coming out near the right nipple, one near the breast bone, and the third close to the left arm pit. The body was taken into the house of old Mr. Hoegerling, where it now lies. Justice Krehan empannelled a Coroner's jury, and the following testimony was elicited:

Dr. James Kerr, sworn—Made a post mortem examination on body of deceased; one ball entered the right scapula, three inches from the spine, and was traced to its exit within an inch of the right nipple; another took effect in the left lumbar region and passed through and finally lodged in the abdomen, where it was extracted. The third entered at the margin of the pectoralis muscle, on the left side, and passed between the second and third ribs, and emerged to the front of the sternum, a little to the left.

Mr. J. D. Thomas testified that he assisted in the post mortum, and that two of the wounds were sufficient to produce death.

Dr. A. V. Chessrown corroborates the statements of the other surgeons.

Officer Huested, sworn—Am night policeman; heard that a man was shot; met young Evans and asked him who was shot; he said a man, and that he did the shooting; he surrendered himself into my custody; went to Evans' alley and found deceased lying on the pavement in a dying condition; found him living; he only said, "There is the money I've stolen."

Jacob McDowell, sworn—Am an extra policeman, and was on duty last night; heard an alarm and ran down and met young Evans, who asked for a surgeon; when I got to place deceased was officer McCurry was holding the man's head; saw him take a watch and other things from the wounded man's pockets; young Evans had no coat, hat or shoes on when I met him.

Thomas Shelton, sworn—Was on duty last night as a watchman; saw deceased and another man sitting on Mr. Conway's steps; they excited my suspicions, and I then ordered them off; I saw them again when the shooting occurred; he said then, "I am dying," and putting his hand in his pocket, pulled out a handful of money and threw it on the ground; he also pulled a watch out of his pocket.

R. H. Conway, sworn—Live on opposite corner from Mr. Evans' house; my wife heard noise of some one trying to enter my house; two or three hours later heard the noise at Evans' house; heard moans from the man on the pavement; heard the deceased say. "Can any one stop this bleeding?" and "Oh, my God," and finally he said, "There is the money;" he did not say "there is the money I stole;" I did not hear him say that.

Wm. M. Hartzell, sworn—I was returning from the office of the *Commercial* about four o'clock; heard one, two, three, four and five shots in the direction of Birmingham street; went to the place where I saw the man lying.

Henry B. M'Curry, sworn—I am one of the night police; heard shooting in the direction of the Public School building; started down and met young Evans in his night clothes; found the deceased lying on the pavement near Tenth street; he said "Here is the money I stole;" he also said he could not breathe, and asked to be taken to his mother; somebody said he had a revolver, and on searching his clothes for it, I came across this watch and chain; the rings on the guard bears the inscription of a class ring of West Point, with Evans' name engraved on the inside.

Lieutenant Evans gave himself up to officer Huston, of Justice Krehan's police, who subsequently made information against him before the magistrate for murder. Justice Krehan committed him for a hearing to take place after the inquest.

Lieutenant Evans is a young man about twenty-three years of age and had just graduated at the West Point Military Academy, to which he was appointed on Hon. J. K. Moorhead's recommendation. Since his graduation he had been appointed Second Lieutenant of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

Hoegerling was in his twenty-fifth year, reputation none of the best, and was employed as fireman at the works of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips. He was not on good terms with his father, and boarded near the works where he was employed.

Lieutenant Evans was committed to jail, but soon afterwards was brought before Judge Stowe, who, after hearing the facts of the case set forth, admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $10,000. This bail was subsequently diminished to $5,000. Bail was procured and the prisoner discharged.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Judge Shannon "Speaks a Piece"—A White Lawyer Gulling his Colored Auditors.

Pursuant to announcement, a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft ratification was held last evening in the Diamond, Allegheny City. Mayor Callow was called on to preside, and an interminable list of names from the Allegheny Directory were used as Vice Presidents.

The meeting, which was called as a "grand ratification meeting," was not numerically enormous, nor was the enthusiasm, except among the boys in the rear of the stand, anything like up to the occasion. At a "Grand Republican Ratification Meeting," Allegheny should have turned out at least five thousand persons, but instead there were about a thousand, and none of them were frantic on Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

A plump, self-satisfied, old motherly looking lawyer named White kept the audience in agony about an hour by his windy tirade against "old Horrus," and the wicked Democratic party who had dared to accept the Cincinnati platform. As there were a few velvet headed citizens in the crowd, White eulogized the great services Grant had rendered to the colored man, and stated that Henry Wilson had said that but for Grant the Fifteenth Amendment would not have been passed, and the colored man would still have been in the house of bondage.

When we remember that when the scheme for giving freedom to the negroes became apparent in the early days of the war, that Grant wrote the following, we presume that both black and white voters can see the point. The following is Grant's language:

> I am a Democrat, and when I am convinced that the war is waged to prosecute the designs of the abolitionists, I pledge my honor as a soldier, that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with that people.

White then branched off into an indiscriminate eulogy of the Republican nominees, and particularly of what he characterized as "that honest man, brave soldier, and incorruptible patriot," Gen. Hartranft. He next veered off into a fierce attack on Horace Greeley and the Liberal party, and tickled the gullibility of his loyal hearers, by asserting that if Greeley were elected, the war issues would all have to be fought over again, and the loyal people of the North would be forced to pay the rebels for slaves and their war losses. Judge Shannon next addressed the audience with his usual flow of fine words, which the proberb says "don't butter parsnips." The oratorical judge referred to the present prosperity of the country, with every body having more money than they know what to do with, as evidence why the Republican party should be given another "four years lease" of power and plunder. The speaker then went back to the days of nullification, and announced with a great flourish that the Republican party (?) had crushed Calhounism, secessionism, and now Bourbonism grounds its arms and accepts the Cincinnati platform. The comical Judge then satirized the intelligence of the Democratic party because they accepted settled issues—issues which are as definitely dead as John Brown's body. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with three faint cheers for the due bill ticket, and for those two eminent agriculturalists, Grant and Wilson.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Greeley Rally in the Allegheny Diamond—Address by J. H. Hopkins, Esq.

On Saturday evening a large and enthusiastic gathering of citizens opposed to the administration, and in favor of the election of Greeley, Brown and Buckalew, assembled in the Allegheny Diamond.

The following list of officers were announced:

President—Thos. Farley, Esq.

Vice Pres'ts—Malcolm Hay, Esq., Hon. Simon Drum, J. L. Williams, John Swan, Dr. King, Chas. Faulkner, T. Walter Dey, James Shipman, R. H. Kerr, Jas. Chiverton, C. J. McMillan, T. M. Marshall, Esq., Hon John Morrison.

Secretaries—W. T. Falley, Wm. Reel, Isaac Stern, Frank Bryrne, and the reporters of the press.

Mr Thomas Farley, after making a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, introduced the orator of the evening, J. H. Hopkins, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large.

Mr. Hopkins on coming forward remarked that he was glad to see the young Democracy coming to the front, and endeavoring to do the work for which the old Democracy had so vigorously contended. The party in power is a party of broken pledges. The Democratic party had shown a patriotism and self abnegation in this matter that should silence the carping slanders of its enemies. Four years ago the cry was let us have peace, now the cry is for purification and pacification. Grant considers the Presidency as a thing to be bought and bargained for, and was unworthy of his high office. Mr H. then referred at length to the misrule in our own State. In 1858 there was a sinking fund created by a Democratic Legislature. In 1860 the receipts increased to $40,000,000. If we had an honest administration of affairs Pennsylvania would be now comparatively free of taxes. This sinking fund has been used as a corruption fund to be used in the interest of certain banks and interested parties. Hartranft got his nomination from the ring which controls this. Our only remedy is in overthrowing this vicious regime by the ballot. Hartranft never was a competent official. Deacon White, in his report to the Legislature, says that the Sate officials, including Hartranft, who had been guilty of a gross misdemeanor. In his letter the other day Mr. White endeavored to throw all the responsibility on Greeley. In the one case he said THEY were guilty. Now he says HE Geary—the guilty party. Mr. H. then referred to the $9,000,000 steal, and stated that Hartranft knew all about the Evans affair. Evans could never get the vouchers till he offered Hartranft the $7,000. This was the talisman that changed the man. Meantime the fraud was unearthed. Hartranft hied away to Philadelphia, met Evans on the street, and paid him in a hurry, withopt demanding the due-bill. Mr. Hopkins eulogised the State ticket as pure and patriotic; stated for bimself that if elected he should reflect the views, and represents the interests of his constituents. He would always support measures looking to the support of home industry, and the raising and maintaining the price of labor, and should oppose giving lands to monopolies and giving subsides to such lobby claims as the Oriental Steamship Company.

The speech of Mr. Hopkins was a masterly and impartial statement of the State and National issues, and was listened to throughout with marked attention. The speech was calm and temperate in tone and sentiment, and such as to commend it to the large number of Republicans present at the meeting. At the close of Mr. Hopkins' speech which was vociferously applauded, Dr. Donnelly made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Woman Killed.

About half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon an accident occurred on the Pan Handle Railroad at Mansfield, about seven miles from this city, by which a woman named Mrs. Faley was almost instantly killed. She resides in the village in a house near the track. At the time of the occurrence she was engaged in driving her chickens into the yard when the express train came along. The engineer saw her on the track and blew the whistle and put down brakes immediately. The woman, however, appeared to take no notice of the signal and as the train could not be stopped in time, she was struck by the locomotive and knocked down, the engine passing over her leg. Her arm and shoulder were also broken and being mutilated very badly she lived but a few moments. She was taken to her house and Justice Hill sent word to Coroner West to come and hold an inqust and receiving no answer he attended to it himself when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

A Woman Burned to Death.

Yesterday morning about half-past seven o'clock the residents of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, were thrown into a great excitement by the alarm of fire, which was occasioned by the explosion of a lamp in the house of Mr. John Jones, Hamblin street, setting fire to the clothing of Mrs. Jones, who was engaged in lighting the fire. Mr. Jones, who was in an adjoining room, hearing her screams, ran in and extinguished the flames, after having burned his hands and arms fearfully. Mrs. Jones was so badly burned that she died at half-past eleven o'clock, Drs. Harah and Johnston attending her. She has only been married since last May. This should prove another warning against the reckless practice of lighting fires with carbon oil.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—is a physic which does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. You may confidently rely upon the Castoria in Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup, Worms, Piles or Deranged Liver. It contains neither Minerals, Morphine, Opium nor Alcohol, but is purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, and above all, pleasant to take. The Castoria soothes and quiets the system and produces natural sleep. It is a wonderful thing to assimilate the food of children and prevent them from crying. A 35 cent bottle will do the work for a family, and save many doctor bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Have it Always at Hand.

Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and for this reason among many others, the MUSTANG LINIMENT should find a place in the cupboard of every household. In all the world there is nothing comparable to it as an application for cuts, contusions, burns, spasms and scalds, and when every other preparation that medical ingenuity or quackery has failed to afford relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, glandular swellings, muscular contractions, cramps, toothache, &c., this powerful anti-inflammatory and pain-destroying agent immediately assuages the sufferer's agony and eventually accomplishes a radical cure. Probably there is not a connoisseur in horse flesh, or an amateur horseman in the land who does not know, either from personal observation or reports that the MUSTANG LINIMENT is the supreme remedy for all external diseases of the horse.

HONEST MEN, READ!

What Republicans Say of the Evans Ring Candidate for Governor.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Republican State ticket, viz, HARTRANFT, BY HIS CONNECTION WITH THE EVANS SWINDLE, AND ALLEN, BECAUSE OF HIS VOTES FOR THE NINE MILLION STEAL.—*Lancaster Volksfreund.*

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans Investigating Committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW concerning the affair.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize THOSE IN OFFICIAL POSITION WHO SEEK TO PALLIATE OR EXCUSE THE WRONG.—*Hon. Jas. L. Graham.*

If they are not disproved [charges against Hartranft] they will be accepted as true by the people. IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of OFFICIAL ROUTINE THAT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF EVANS OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF VALUABLE ASSETS WITHOUT REQUIRING FROM HIM ANY SECURITY WHATEVER.—*Hon. Harry White.*

Evans collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC, AND THE NEGLECT TO REPORT THE TRANSACTION TO THE LEGISLATURE IS REGARDED BY US AS A GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY.—*Hon. D. N. White.*

"For some years past I have been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania. I have at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, with money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. F. Hartranft had caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer." The same witness further declared under oath; "That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 10th of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth and sales of the same to the Sinking Fund, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft, various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said Hartranft."—*Affidavit of Chas. J. Yerkes.*

Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Administration people here are in a state of great anxiety about the position of Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, in the canvass. It is known that, for a year past, Mr. Kelley has never disguised his opinion that Grantism would ruin the Republican party, and, in the last days of the session of Congress, he pointedly refused to be driven into a corrupt or unconstitutional attempt to force the bayonet act through the House. In the face of all these facts the Republicans in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania renominated Mr. Kelley without a dissenting vote. He was then, and is still in Colorado, and has not taken notice of his nomination. He is known to be in sympathy with Col. Forney in the fight against the corrupt ring that Hartranft nomination, and his silence is worrying the Grantites beyond expression. They don't care to draw him out for fear he will attack the State ticket, and they dare not theaten to throw him overboard, because he has not accepted their nomination. They knew he would run independent, and that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. This is evident from the fact that on Monday last, at a meeting of the Democratic Nominating Convention in Kelley's district, several delegates made speeches indorsing Kelley as in sympathy with the movement for reform and recommending him to the support of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. It is safe to add Kelley to the list of Sumner, Banks, Farnsworth and Governor Blair.

Pimples Removed,

and the skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

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The Great Remedy for

SCROFULA,

And all diseases of the

BLOOD.

This medicine has been used extensively, and favorably known for the last three years. Has real merit, as those who have used it can testify. Those suffering from Scrofula or other diseases of the blood should certaildy give it a trial.

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DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16-d&w.

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Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

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Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,

38 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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Grain can be shipped hence on lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 per acre; further away $3 50 to $4 00.

Seven Years' Credit—Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

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A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,

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DR. S. MUSSER,

Of Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pa., will warrant to cure all cases of external Cancer, without the use of the knife, simply by an ointment. No pay unless a cure is effected. Office on Main street, Beaver Falls.

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$300 000!

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Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

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50,000 NUMBERS.

Class H. to be Drawn August 31, 1872.

5,980 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	220
6 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	540	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

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Knives and Forks,
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LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Final account of John D. Scully, Sequestrator of the Monongahela Turnpike Company. No. 638; September 7, 1872. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County:

And now to wit: July 27, 1872, the final account of John D. Scully, Sequestrator of the Monongahela Turnpike Company, presented in open Court and filed; and thereupon the Court order and direct that the Prothonotary give notice of the exhibition and filing of said account, by publication once a week for three weeks in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal and the Weekly Post, and that said account will be allowed by the Court on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

By the Court.

All parties in interest will take notice of the foregoing order, and that said account will be allowed on the First Monday of September, 1872, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

July 27, 1872. aug3-3tw

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. le26mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privileges. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars le23-d4w6w

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This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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aug3-1mw

FOR SHERIFF.

W. C. DILKES,

Of Moon Township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

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DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in fulgences, excesses etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m; Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar31-lyd&wtf

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No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of disease. Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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Two Prizes of $1,000, Two Prizes of $500, Five Prizes of $100, each in GREENBACKS

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Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

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Flasks, Pistols, Gun Material and Sporting Goods at very low prices. Guns repaired, Call and see our stock, or send stamp for illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by express.

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Linens, Books, Circulars &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, $1 25; Name and Address $1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

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Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

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Judge Black's Letter

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

An Able and Comprehensive Review—Grant and Greeley Contrasted—What we may Expect from Mr. Greeley—Reconstruction Acts—Radical Rapacity at the South—The Negroes Corralled and Driven to the Polls—The Duty of the Democracy.

The following is the text of the letter of Judge J. S. Black, in answer to one addressed him by Mr. W. H. Welsh, of the Baltimore *Gazette*:

To William H. Welsh, Esq., Editor of the Baltimore Gazette:

MY DEAR SIR: I promised the gentleman who delivered your letter that I could answer it fully and as soon as I could consistently with other engagements. I am fulfilling that promise. If I take more time and space than might be expected, you will please to remember that I and a great many other Democrats are in a position which requires something more than a mere definition. We cannot avoid misconstruction without furnishing a rather full explanation.

I admit that the next President must be Grant or Greeley. The circumstances of the political situation limit our choice to these two men, as strictly as if nobody else were legally eligible. We must weigh them against one another, and, like practical men, decide the case before us in favor of the *best*. Even if we find no *good* in either of them, we must take that one who shall appear to be *least bad*.

It is undeniable that the leading measures of this Administration are not only unconstitutional, but anti-constitutional, showing not merely a contemptuous indifference to constitutional obligations, but a settled hostility to those rights of the States, and those liberties of the people, which the organic law was made to secure. The President's appointment of officers and his general exercise of public authority, under the influence of men who paid large sums of money, are scandalous outrages, and the effort to defend them has combined with other like causes to extinguish among his subordinates all respect for those rules of morality which use, to be held sacred. When we consider what these men have done in the North and add to it the large-handed robberies perpetrated in the South by the retainers of the President, with his direct aid and assistance, we are compelled to acknowledge that no other government now in the world is administered so entirely for personal and partisan purposes, or in such complete disregard for the rights and interests of the general public. This demoralization is not confined to the Executive branch; the tide of corruption rolls in upon the Legislative, and in some places it has risen high enough to touch the feet of the Judiciary. Even the rank and file of the President's party have become debauched, let us hope not altogether, but certainly in a fearful degree. Acts, which in former times a hardened criminal would hesitate to whisper in the ear of his accomplice, can now be openly advocated by a political leader, not only with safety, but with a tolerable chance of being sustained by a part of public opinion. That love of liberty and justice which used to pervade the whole community now "reneges all temper," and yields without resistance to the unprincipled demagogues who would enthrone fraud.

"Make the hoar leprosy adored; place thieves,
And give them title, knee and approbation,
With Senators on the bench."

If General Grant had been equal in mind and heart to the exigencies of the times, he could easily have made himself a great public benefactor. He might have purified official and political morals by simply setting the example in his own person of a clean-handed devotion to duty. His own obedience to the laws would have restored them to universal supremacy. All the objects of the Constitution as recited in the preamble would have been accomplished but for the obstructions with which he himself impeded them. Unfortunately the interests of certain rings were in conflict with the interests of the country, and they, by large presents, seduced him into their service. The public contracted to give him the salary which his predecessors had been content with; the rings offered him more; he accepted their bounty, fell over to them, and took the Government into his hands as a "Black Republican job."

Now, as to Greeley. It cannot be pretended that his political life is very symmetrical. He was in the ranks of the Radical Abolitionists for a good many years. That is bad, for such associations would have a natural tendency to debase him. But we must not forget that, though he was *with* them, he was not always *of* them. He refused to be a partaker in their worst iniquities; he had none of their diabolical hatred for the Constitution; he did not lend his lips to their ribald blasphemies, and his feet were never swift in running to shed innocent blood. Before the great conflict began, his opposition to the designs of the Abolitionists against the Federal and State Governments, impelled him to the opposite heresy of the secessionists. Like the Roman father, who led his daughter to save her from worse case, he chose to destroy the Government, rather than see it dishonored and violated by lawless force. When the war was ingrant, he provoked the extremest rage of his associates by exerting himself for a peace which would have left all the people in possession of their constitutional rights. After the close of the contest, he was the advocate of regular and legal, as well as honest government for all parts of the country. I have good authority for saying that he never gave his approval to any form of kidnapping, or murder, by military commission. In short, although he did join the Abolitionists in their "devil's dance," he never learned to keep up with his partners, and we all know that when he could not stop it, he left it, and denounced it with becoming indignation.

On another point he ought to have credit. The friends of religious freedom owe him an old debt of gratitude for the zeal and ability with which he resisted the witch-burners when banded together in the secret lodges of the Know-Nothing order. It is but reasonable to believe that the opposition saved the country from the great danger it was once in of being subjugated by that infamous organization.

He has often been accused of complicity in the cheats of one kind or another, but in every case he has triumphantly refuted the charges. For this, and for other reasons, I conclude that his personal integrity is without a stain.

He has many times spoken of the Democratic party and its most honored men in harsh and abusive terms. These faults of manner, and of temper, which, when mended, are always pardoned. We will not permit our judgment to be disturbed by considerations so trifling as this.

I have looked into his past history only to ascertain what he is now and what he is likely to be in the future. I am bound to care nothing for his "antecedents," except as they furnish the means of estimating his character. I think I have found out with reasonable certainty how far we may confide in him. I devoutly believe that, if chosen President, he will keep his oath, preserve the Constitution inviolate, execute the laws faithfully, restore the States to their rightful autonomy, protect individual liberty by jury trial and habeas corpus, put the military in proper subordination to the civil authority, use neither force nor fraud to carry elections, keep his hands clean from corrupting gifts; set his face like a flint against all manner of financial dishonesty, purify the administration of justice as much as in him lies, maintain the public credit by a prompt discharge of all just obligations, economise the revenue and lighten taxation, give to capital the right which belongs to it, and at the same time see that labor is not robbed of its earnings. He will certainly hold his power of appointment as a public trust, and not as a part of his personal possession to be used for the support of his family, or to encourage the private liberality of his friends. He will, so far as he can, without transgressing the limits of his legal authority, relieve the Southern States from the gangs that are now preying upon their vitals in open partnership with the present administration.

I think he will do all this: and my faith is founded on the testimony of his friends and enemies, on the known facts of his history, and on the moral influence which the Democracy will necessarily exert upon his conduct. The errors of his past life were caused by certain evil communications from which he has clean escaped. He heads a great revolt against wickedness in high places, and I do not believe he will go back upon us and be guilty of the same wickedness himself.

The contrast between the two candidates being so very strong, no fair minded Democrat can doubt what he ought to do. Yet, the reluctance which many of us feel to vote for either of them is hard to overcome. I did, and do, most heartily sympathize with that class which received Mr. Greeley's nomination in much sorrow. I am sure this feeling proceeded from no unworthy passion or prejudice, but was the natural result of sober thought on the condition of the country and the fitness of things pertaining thereto.

In our view the controversy between the parties was not all about men, and not wholly on questions of mere administration. The Liberal Republicans and some Democrats think that we owe all our sufferings to the corruption or incapacity of General Grant and the rings that surround him. But the prime cause lies further back and deeper down in wrongs for which the triumph of Mr. Greeley with all his reforms offers no immediate atonement and only a partial remedy.

In England, after every civil commotion, the victorious party vented its rage and gratified its rapacity by passing bills of attainder and bills of pains and penalties against their fallen and helpless opponents. The best and greatest men of their respective ages were the victims of these legislative degrees. In all the most notable cases subsequent Parliaments acknowledged the wrong, reversed the attainders, and made what reparation they could. Our fathers determined no such thing should ever be done here, and so they put their solemn interdict into plain words, and made it a part of the fundamental law that neither Congress nor any State Legislature should ever pass a bill of attainder.

The reconstruction act of 1867 was a Bill of Attainder more deliberately cruel, and with pains and penalties more compendiously unjust than any British bill that every was passed. But its authors were conscious that it could not stand, and they must replace it with something else, for sooner or later the courts would be sure to pronounce it void. Besides, the object being to put the Southern people under the domination of greedy adventurers from the North with unlimited license to oppress and plunder them, the officers of the army were not very good agents in such a nefarious business. The negroes would be instruments of tyranny much more easily managed. But an act of Congress disfranchising the white people for offences real or imputed, and handing over their State Governments to negroes to be run by them in the interests of carpet-baggers, would be merely another Bill of Attainder, or rather a modification of the first one making it much worse, but equally within the reach of judicial correction. In this strait they restored to the expedient of converting *the Constitution itself into a Bill of Attainder*.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were frauds upon the spirit and letter of the instrument, inasmuch as they effected the worst outrage which it was made to prevent. They were carried against the known will of nearly every State in the Union by shameless deception in the North, and by brutal violence in the South. "*May this be washed* in Lethe and forgotten?" Certainly not as long as any portion of our people are compelled to bear the intolerable burden of the yoke thus fastened upon them. I need not say how much they have suffered already, nor try to conjecture how much they will be called to endure hereafter; but it is certain that any ordinary despotism would have been a visitation of mercy in comparison. When we reflect upon the number and rapacity of the thieves that have been upheld in their pillage by means of the negro governments, we cannot help but regret the non adoption of Mr. Stevens' proposition, atrocious as it was, for universal confiscation. The pernicious consequences of this rule are felt in the general as well as the local governments. The legislation of Congress is largely controlled by fit representatives of the carpet-bag interest, and the worst acts of the Executive administration are done to please the power which *corrals* the negroes at the meeting places of the leagues, and drives them thence to the polls.

Mr. Greeley's election will not do all that we could wish to free us from these evils. It will not even be a popular condemnation of the base means by which they were inflicted upon us; but it will begin the process of their gradual extinction. It will give the white people a reasonable hope that the heritable qualities of their fathers' blood may some day be restored. In the meantime, if it does not reverse the attainder, it will at least insure a merciful execution of it. Democrats who dislike Mr. Greeley's nomination have reflected well, and I think will support him with almost perfect unanimity The thought that a victory will not give us every thing at once may diminish in some degree "the rapture of the strife," but it will not impair the efficiency of their support, for they are impelled to their utmost exertions by a profound conviction that nothing but his election will save the country from a long period of misgovernment and perhaps the total destruction of our free institutions.

I am with great respect, yours, &c.

J. S. BLACK.

YORK, Pa, August 3, 1872.

It is understood that steamers have been chartered in Baltimore for the Mace-O'Baldwin fight, on Thursday next. They will leave the city on Wednesday. A number of sporting men are in that city, among whom is Joe Coburn. Jim Mace will be there this morning.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown's Letter of Acceptance.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown's Letter of Acceptance.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The *Evening Dispatch* will publish the correspondence between Hon. J. R. Doolittle and B. Gratz Brown respecting the nomination of the latter for Vice President by the Baltimore Convention. The letter of Gov. Brown is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
JEFFERSON CITY, August 8, 1872. }

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. For this mark of confidence on the part of so large a representative body of my fellow citizens, I cannot too deeply express my gratitude. The distinction is one which I feel to be in a great measure undeserved, where so many more suitable could have been found, and yet that feeling will render me doubly solicitous, should your action be confirmed, to discharge the duties of that high place with fidelity to your trust, with devotion to the public interest, and with inflexible a resolution to prove not unworthy of such a choice.

The fact that it reposes also on the declaration of principles affirmed by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and proclaimed without amendments by the Democratic party at Baltimore gives assurance that in this combined expression there is sought only the deliverance of the nation from a present great peril to its peace and to that end all minor considerations have been subordinate and an illustration presented to the country of the unselfish patriotism rather than any stickling for partizan advantage which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of this movement. It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions. It has not been negotiated or bargained, its origin was from the people, though differing in the past in some issues of great magnitude, yet now that they are settled, there is hearty concurrence between us all upon the vital questions agitating the public mind.

What the conduct of national affairs that involves, your convention has well set forth in its platform, and its true accord with Democratic ideas that guided our earlier administrations is the best guaranty that it will restore equal rights, tranquil developement and constitutional rule.

Permit me also, gentlemen, through you to express my thanks to the great masses of your party, who have since ratified your action with such a signal unanimity, and to say to them that in accepting this, their nomination, I do so, believing there is nothing in honor or in conscience that should prevent the most cordial co-operation henceforth in behalf of the polities presented.

In concluding, it is necessary to state that a severe illness has interfered with the reception of your communication, which has delayed this reply until my recovery and return home.

With very great respect, yours truly.

[Signed.] B. GRATZ BROWN.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Heartfelt Utterances of a Citizen Who Loves His Whole Country, and Reveres His Native State.

NEW YORK, August 9.—At a reception given Horace Greeley yesterday at the village of Bradford, N. H., he made the following speech:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF MY NATIVE STATE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There are two New Hampshires one consisting of her hills, rocks, woods, bright green meadows, and sparkling streams; the other by far the more important, unique New Hampshire, of two men and women who claim her side as their birth place. More, New Hampshire people are again divided into those who live on the soil and those who have congregated, who have sought opportunities and scope of success in other States, in other places, than their native land. I belong to the New Hampshire that traverses many lands and distant spots, but when the Fourth of July, or Thanksgiving, or Christmas day comes, or any recurring anniversary that brings to the mind recollection of old familiar hearths, I then recur with all the rest of that outer New Hampshire to the land of my ancestry. I ask "how are the old folks at home;" (laughter,) from distant lands everywhere; from California, Texas, Iowa, from the Equator, from the other sides of the Globe, the other New Hampshire looks back in the mind to the rugged hills of our native State, smoother now than when we wrestled with the rocks, and tried to wrest existence from the granite beds. (Laughter.)

It has been said of me that I advise all young people to go west. True to some extent I have and do advise those who find existence so hard in the eastern States to turn to that setting sun where they find so much unoccupied fertile land which tickled with the plough laughs such beauteous harvests; but as to the people that now compose New Hampshire, there are none better fed, better clothed, or better taught, and on behalf of that outer (cheers) expansive New Hampshire, whose limits extend from the Equator to Pole. I claim the adoption into the family of our common ancestors. We do you no discredit. I hope—no discredit to the schools, churches: intelligence, morality and religion of the inner New Hampshire, in whatever sphere we may be called to serve our country. I hope and trust you will not have cause to be ashamed of us, and that we will do no discredit to the beautiful land that gave us birth."

It is now understood that Mr. Greeley's tour will include a trip to Augusta, Bangor, and Portland, Maine, where he will be present at the meeting to be addressed by Gen. Banks.

Mr. Greeley visits Rye Beach, New Hampshire, on the 16th inst.

Continued Ovations to the Next President.

CONCORD, N. H., August 8.—Horace Greeley arrived here at noon and was received at the depot by the Mayor, a Committee of the city government, and a delegation of citizens. He was escorted to the State House, where a short reception was held. Mr. Tappan made the welcoming speech to which Mr. Greeley briefly replied. He was then escorted to the Phoenix Hotel, where he dined and afterwards held a reception. He proceeded to Bradford this afternoon where he will remain over night as the guest of Mason W. Tappan. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested on his arrival here by the large crowd that had assembled, and a national salute was fired.

The following is Mr. Greeley's speech:

MY FRIEND TAPPAN AND MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE: More than half a century has passed since I left this my native State in quest of a fortune and larger opportunities elsewhere. Those years, as you know, have been full of incidents. As time rushes events hurry each other in our day, and he who lives half a century in this age, lives longer than a whole century of the life of Methuselah.

Well, fellow citizens the half century, which has passed since I ceased to be a resident of New Hampshire, has seen the origin and growih of railroads and telegraphs and cables across the ocean. It has seen the rise and fall of empires and dynasties, and it has seen the best of all to me the overthrow of American slavery. A great thinker has said that to-day is a great thing in disguise, that a day looks common and trivial to the thoughtless, but all great and noble successes are made up of to-days. I do not know how well men have done, how many have done better in thi age, but would that I might feel that I have added to the history of the last half century of my country. Our country is better worth living in to-day, with better opportunities for its humblest citizen, because of the events of the last half century. In these events I have borne an humble part, often mistaken and of short sightedness doing the thing which seemed right, but which was not always in the wisest and largest view right. But still I think my life has led me to exercise larger charity towards the great mass of the human race, I believe the great majority of the human race are constantly aiming to do the right. I have always wished in my busy life to came back to the State of my birth, always hoped to have some opportunity to return, not expecting ever again to dwell with its people, but to commune with them, and I trust the few days which will be spent among you, and with my friends, will be the richest and happiest days of my life. I hope that hereafter as well as now that in he life which draws towards a close and which ought to be devoted to rest I shall have frequent opportunities not many years hence to come to New Hampshire to mingle with its people, and rejoice with them that old State bears so proud a position among her sister States; that her daughters now residents of other States will always look back with pride and affection to the State, and say although her granite rocks are hard, and her soil reluctant to give forth fruits, still for all that her people are among the happiest and most intelligent of any we have seen. So, then, my friends, in the hope that perhaps I shall have opportunities hereafter to mingle more familiarly with you, and that these differences which have separated us in the past will gradually fade away in the light of the new circumstances, and that we shall come to know each other more thoroughly in that faith and hope, I now take my leave of you.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

A Spirited Speech—The Issues of the Day, and the Needs of the Future.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Turner Hall, in West Twelfth street, was crowded to-night to its utmost capacity, by our German citizens, to listen to the speech of Senator Carl Schurz. The speaker dwelt upon the efforts contributed by each individual of the Republican party to its success, and said that past efforts did not warrant present supineness to the welfare of the people at large. Oppression of the conquered, political corruption and centralization of power in the hands of the government, were the natural result of any war and were the present existing evils against which the Reformers had to contend. The placing of the ballot in the hands of southern blacks, of necessity gave them a great power [illegible] whites would rebel against [illegible] Government was of necessity enforced at one time to spread its protecting arm over the whole Southern people for their individual protection.

The Government should have granted universal amnesty to that people in order to allay animosities but this was not granted until the Cincinnati Convention had inscribed it upon its banner and it would have been dangerous to longer withhold it. Fealty to the Republican party was synonymous with silence as to its corruption, and such a sacrifice could not be made by honest men.

The example set before the rising generation of the utter disregard to the laws, and the Constitution of the country by the present officers of the Administration was vividly portrayed. And the results following reduced therefrom. Party despotism was illustrated, among some forty or fifty thousand office holders, not a dozen dare call their souls their own, and as a class they were the abject slaves of the existing Government. The plebescites of Napoleon III were being imitated and re-enacted in this country in preventing a free ballot, and even the public press all over the country was being controlled by using Government patronage towards gaining its support. Its influence was used in denouncing men like Sumner, Trumbull, and the speaker as the biggest scoundrels in the land.

The Cincinnati nomination was conceded to be not the strongest that might have been made, but if not the best, the speaker was content with the next President, and those supporting Greeley could do so with a clear conscience.

The enormity of the shortcomings of the present office holders could only be realized when these were removed from power. If necessary reform could not be accomplished inside of the Republican party it would have to be done outside.

The question of settling Southern difficulties would be solved by the election of a man to the Presidency who has been always identified with Southern feelings and impulses, and each citizen's heart would be charmed within him when all the people will be re-united by brotherly ties. Secretary Boutwell's assertion that the "bloody chasm" between the North and South must be first filled by new guarantees was the animation and controlling spirit of the present administration, and the speaker considered it would be a vast improvement on Mr. Boutwell's plan by filling the "bloody chasm" with the Grant men.

In closing his speech the Senator paid a high tribute to the unswerving faithfullness of the mass of the German people to liberty and the right.

During the progress of the above meeting a large gathering outside was addressed in the English language by Gov. Seymour, of New York, Hon. John Wentworth and others.

OHIO.

Tenth Congressional District.

CLEVELAND, O., August 8.—The Democrats of th T th Congressional District held a Convention at Fremont to-day. Two hundred and thirty-six delegates were present. The District under the new appointment consists of Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Huron and Erie counties. Resolutions adopting the principles of the platform enunciated at Cincinnati and Baltimore and endorsing Greeley and Brown were adopted. Rush R. Sloan, of Erie county, was nominated for Congress on the seventh ballot. Col. W. E. Haynes, of Sandusky county, was chosen Presidential elector.

TENNESSEE.

Democratic County Convention.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and appointed delegates to the State Convention which assembles on the 21st inst. to nominate an additional candidate for Presidential Elector and candidate for Congressman for the State-at-Large. The delegates were instructed to vote for General B. F. Cheatham for Congressman-at-Large.

How the Star Chamber-Ring-Party Govern the People.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—About twenty Republicans assembled at the U. S. Court room yesterday and nominated Barbour Lewis as candidato for Congress. So quietly was the meeting kept that even the members of the Congressional Committee knew nothing of the meeting until late last night, and in consequence of the manner in which it was conducted it is denounced by leading Republicans.

Ex-President Johnson on the Stump.

KNOXVILLE, August 10.—Ex President Johnson spoke here last evening for two hours and a quarter. Mr. Johnson said he was no candidate for office. The Government has been drifting from its constitutional moorings, and become the plaything of an irresponsible Congress at the dictation of an usurping executive.

He reviewed President Grant's Administration with severity, and discussed official "gift taking" as bribery. He favored one term, and the election of the President by a direct vote. The re-election of Grant would be national disaster. He accepted Greeley on the principal of the universal pressure of circumstances beyond human control, which has limited the choice to two men. Patriots cannot hesitate to choose Greeley. It is no time to say this, or that, is, or is not my party, but let us all unite."

LOUISIANA.

The Liberal State Ticket.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—The Liberal Convention nominated a full State ticket:

Governor—D. B. Penn, of New Orleans.

Lieutenant Governor—J. S. Young, of Claiborne.

Auditor—Jas. Graham, of New Orleans.

Secretary of State—E. Dumas, of New Orleans, (colored.)

Attorney General—W. F. Kernan, of East Taliciana.

Superintendent of Education—J. V. McDonald, of Webster.

Congressman at Large—Geo. A. Sheridan, of New Orleans.

The Committee has adjourned. No fusions were effected. It is now believed that the Pinchbackers will fuse with the Custom House-Casey men.

The Democrats of the First District nominated J. C. Seacherie for Congress.

The Democrats were in torch light procession to night. Their numbers are estimated at from five to six thousand. They were over an hour passing a given point. The streets were thronged with spectators.

Good Advice.

The Louisville *Ledger*, a paper that opposed the nomination of Greeley and Brown with warmth and ability and continued to oppose them for some time after the Baltimore Convention has this to say in regard to placing another ticket in the field by the Democracy. It says:

The only question is, how can these objects be best promoted? We think not by an attempt, at this late period, to set up another ticket for president and vice-president. However we may have deprecated such a condition of affairs, we can not only ignore the palpable fact that the great contest is to be between Grant and Greeley. The bulk of the Democratic voters, reinforced by an unascertained number of Liberal Repbblicans, will support Greeley, while the negroes and carpet-baggers and scalawags, and a solid alignment of ultra Radicals will support Grant.

All of us agree that the great need of the country is the defeat of the latter. We know that to continue him in power will neither promote the principles of the Democratic party nor constitutional liberty. And we can not but realize that any movement calculated to lessen the strength of the vote for Greeley must tend to "the furtherance and maintenance" of the Grant dynasty, a continuation of which, for four years more, will not only destroy the principles for which Democrats contend, but effectually strangle constitutional liberty itself—so that in the future we shall have nothing for which to labor or hope.

Therefore, we earnestly appeal to patriotic Democrats to take no rash step, to follow the counsels of no impracticable leaders. It is certain that no good can come of an independent Democratic ticket now, and equally certain that in so far as such ticket will affect the pending contest *it will be in the interest of Grant*. We know that true Democrats do not desire this. As one in full accord with their political faith, we counsel them, when they shall meet in consultation, to lay aside all personal considerations and resolve to unite with the great body of conservatives in an effort to oust the party in power.

THE DUE-BILL AND ROOSTER CANDIDATE.

Advice to the Ring.

(Mechanicsburg Journal, Rad.)

The obstinate persistency of the State Central Committee in suppressing the demand for the withdrawal of Hartranft from the ticket, and allowing some other man to be placed upon it that would satisfy all the breaches in the party, is sinful in the extreme. The egotistical, blind arrogance of whoever is responsible for this is deserving of the severest censure. Why the party must be dragged to defeat and disgrace to satisfy the selfishness of a banded few, is a mystery that time alone can solve. Why some of the most ardent supporters of the party—men whose Republicanism is beyond suspicion, must be literally driven from the support of the party and into the ranks of the enemy is inexplicable. If the dissatisfaction was confined to a clique or simply few, the persistence might pass as a determination to keep together the organization, but when it spreads over the entire State, and numbers many of the very best men the party has, when its wide-spread disaffection augurs the defeat of the entire party, it is the blindest, narrowest, demagogueism that could actuate any one having the slightest claim as a politician. It is narrow gauge with a vengeance.

DEACON WHITE ANSWERED

The Republican Senator Billingfelt on the Due-Bill Candidate and the Treasury Ring—Why the Senator Cannot Accept the Congressional Nomination—Some Plain Truths Which Should be Carefully Studied by Every Honest Man—The Thieves and their Abettors Only Will Object to this Document.

To the Republican voters of Lancaster County:

Through your continued confidence and support, I have for eight years been one of your chosen representatives in the legislative department of the State government.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends my name had again been brought before you, this time as a candidate for the high honor of representing our district in Congress. But, inasmuch as my name will be withdrawn, I owe it to you, who have stood by me so long, as well as to myself, to make the announcement thus publicly and to give the principal reasons which have led to my declination, and to define the position I occupy in the pending political canvass.

This course is rendered necessary on my part through the late action of the Republican County Committee in conection with my sincere convictions expressed immediately after the two principal candidates on the Republican State ticket were nominated at Harrisburg. The resolution adopted by that committee is as follows:

Resolved, That all candidates for office, whose names are announced subject to the decision of the ensuing primary election, are hereby required to hand in a written pledge to the chairman of the County Committee ten days before the day on which the primary election is held, that they will support and use all honorable means to secure the election of the National, State, and county nominees of the Republican party.

This would render me ineligible, however earnestly I might desire to be a candidate, for the simple reason that my signature could not be attached to the pledge required. It is not my purpose to dispute the right nor to question the propriety of enforcing such a test at this time. It would seem, however, that the same principle might with equal propriety be applied to all the Republican voters as well as to the candidates. In spirit it is the same in one case as in the other, though *expediency* may forbid its application to the voters. It is certainly antagonistic to that broad and liberal principle which marked the organization of the Republican party and carried its National and State banners in triumph through many a hard-fought contest. But the object of this test seems plain, and I, for one, cannot fulfil its requirements. Therefore, whatever Congressional aspirations I may have, together with the preferences of valued friends, must give way for the time being, in order that I may be left free to oppose what I believe is wrong in principle and at variance with the true interests of the Republican party and the Commonwealth at large.

It is to me a painful task to arraign any of our State officials before the bar of public opinion, when I remember that for many years our personal relations have been of the most friendly character, and that they have performed many acts for which they received credit and deserve praise.

But, as public officers, it is their imperative duty, at all times, so to deport themselves that all their official acts may result in the public good, without regard to private or individual interests. And herein I believe both candidates at the head of the Republican State ticket have failed to meet the just expectations of the public, and, having thus failed, my support, which would otherwise have been cheerfully given, must be withheld, and, consequently, myself deprived of the privilege of receiving your support at the primary elections.

In view of these circumstances, it becomes my duty to criticise the official conduct of the candidates who claim your suffrages for two important State offices, and to point out some of their shortcomings, because these influence my action in this matter and affect my political status in the party.

It would appear that, of late years, allegiance to personal rule for the premotion of political aspirations has been more binding upon some of our State officials than their obligations of fidelity to the interests of a confiding public. This inference is justified by the fact that the Auditor General has permitted the practice of a system, in his department, of settling some of the most important public accounts without requiring duly authenticated or properly qualified vouchers, to which no prudent business man in his individual transactions would submit.

Our State war claims against the General Government, amounting to nearly three millions of dollars were permitted too long to slumber in the hands of irresponsible parties, and all information in regard to the same, such as the plain act of Assembly requires, withheld by the Auditor General from the public and denied to individuals who had the right to demand such information, until public opinion throughout the entire Commonwealth was aroused to indignation in consequence of this neglect of official duty.

The sinking fund, of which the Auditor General is one of the three commissioners, and who holds the balance of power in the board, has been used, to a large extent, by individual favorites for speculative purposes, instead of being applied to the purposes for which it was solely created—the extinguishment of the public debt.

Due diligence has not been used, nor have proper efforts been made to "reduce our State debt as rapidly as the funds in the treasury may justify," as both the law and a proper regard for the interests of the public require.

Over five millions of our State loans have for some time been overdue and still bearing interest, while, according to official reports, there has been for years an average unexpended balance of over a million and a half of dollars in the State Treasury.

Upon several occasions efforts were made to secure legislation, which, had they been successful, would have increased the public debt millions of dollars, and decreased the assets in the sinking fund millions more. *It is already well known to the public that the Republican candidate for Governor recommended the former, and the candidate for Auditor General was conspicuous in the latter attempt.*

In view of these undeniable facts, I can not appear before an intelligent public and a conscientious constituency, and, in obedience to a decree of the County Committee, ask them to support men whom I cannot support myself, nor can I "use all honorable means to secure the election of" men whose official character I cannot endorse.

Greatly preferring to retire from a canvass which I entered reluctantly, and with the consciousness of having discharged my duty in the premises,

I remain your obedient servant,

E. BILLINGFELT.

ADAMSTOWN, August 1, 1872.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE JOINT CONFERENCE.

Harmonious Gathering Last Evening—German Reformers, Liberals, and Democrats Clasping Hands—A Full Ticket to be Nominated—Distributing the Offices, Etc.

Last evening an adjourned meeting of the Liberal, German Reform, and Democratic Conferees was held at the Liberal Headquarters, Maltby's Building. After full consultation the various county offices were assigned as follows:

LIBERALS.

Congress—22d District.
Congress—23d District.
One member of Constitutional Convention.
Director of the Poor.
One member of the Legislature—Third District.

DEMOCRATS.

Sheriff.
Clerk of Court.
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Register.
Three members of Constitutional Convention.
First, and Second Legislative Districts.
Two members in Third Legislative District.

GERMAN REFORM.

Recorder.
Commissioner.
Two members to the Constitutional Convention.
Two members in Third Legislative District.

The above was agreed to on the first ballot, and on motion of Dr. King the ticket as assigned, was unanimously approved.

No names except Harvey Van Voorhis were presented for offices, as it was understood that the offices were merely to be distributed, and no names presented. The Liberals and German Reformers will present the names for the offices assigned them at the next meeting of the Joint Conference on Monday evening. The Democrats will fill out the offices assigned them, on Tuesday next at the Democratic County Convention, before which the whole ticket finally comes for approval.

The meeting was harmonious and the assignment of offices gave general satisfaction.

After appointing a Finance Committee, and receiving several subscriptions to the Liberal campaign fund the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening next at half-past seven o'clock.

As the Democrats have several minor offices to fill for which no names have yet been presented, it behooves the party to put forth their very best men at this important juncture.

THE SUSPENSION OF FISHER BROS.

Illness of One of the Firm, the Cause.

The Titusville *Herald*, of yesterday, says of the suspension of the Fisher Bros.: "The suspension occurred on Saturday, at the close of business, and was caused by inability to meet one of a series of heavy contracts to take oil, said to amount in all to fifty thousand barrels a month for five months, at prices varying from $3 75 to $4 50. There is but little doubt that the suspension might have been obviated, if Mr. John J. Fisher, the senior member of the firm, had not been seized with brain fever, as we understand numerous offers of assistance had been made, which he declined, thinking to get through without them. His sudden illness deranged matters, and it was thought best to suspend temporarily. Judgments have already been entered up to the extent of $100,000, but the assets will more than cover the indebtedness, and on the recovery of Mr. Fisher, the firm will, doubtless, resume. The suspension caused considerable uneasiness among producers, for, as is well known, this firm has stood at the head of the producers in all legitimate efforts to keep up the price of crude oil, and advance their interests as a class. All the transactions of the firm have been characterized by the most upright dealing, and no firm in the Region has enjoyed a better reputation at home or abroad. Mr. J. J. Fisher was so very much better yesterday that a speedy recovery is looked for, when matters will take a definite shape."

The Oil City *Derrick* says of the suspension:

"We look upon this failure as one of the results of the detestable monopoly known as the Refiner's Combination. Men who have made their fortunes in the oil regions by honest means, who have been identified largely with production, and who hold the confidence and respect of the toiling masses, are in the way of the grasping monopolists, and must be broken up. The men who have been the life and hope of the producer must be sacrificed in order that the conspiring "shysters" may carry out the threats they failed to make good last winter. We urge upon the producers to institute effective measures immediately for their deliverance. The market is already far below a compensating figure, and there is no prospect, early or remote, of relief, so long as the refiners hold the balance of power. One firm after another, heretofore comprising the backbone of the producing interests, will be absorbed, driven out or broken up in the unequal contests for keeping up remunerative prices, and the inevitable result will be the bankruptcy of one-half the producers and the 'gobbling up' of the other half by this combination of thieves."

The Fasts of Ab

The Hebrew Anniversary of the ninth of the month, of Ab, commemorating the destruction of Jerusalem and the captivity and consequent dispersion of the Israelites, was celebrated by fasting and prayers yesterday.

The fasts of Ab are three in number, one on the first of the month, in remembrance of the death of Aaron, the son of Amram, of the tribe of Levi, and elder brother of Moses. Aaron was chosen as the spokesman in the embassy to the court of Pharoah, and was the first of the high priests, though he made the golden calf while his chief was absent at Sinai, where the tables of the law were given.

The second fast is on the ninth of the month, in remembrance of the first and second burnings of the Temple at Jerusalem, the first of which took place 591 B.C., when the city was captured by Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonian conqueror. He razed the walls, burned the Temple, and carried away captive Zedekiah, the last king of the house of David.

The third fast is on the eighteenth, commemorative of the going out of the sanctuary lamp during the reign of Ahaz, the son of Jotham, and twelfth king of Judah. He came to the throne in the twentieth year of his age, amidst disorders from within and without; the Kings of Syria and Israel (Rezin and Pekah) had banded together and attempted to take Jerusalem, but failing, they divided their forces, overran the kingdom, burning and pillaging as they went. In the next year the Edomites and Philistines revolted, and while Ahaz was troubled, Isaiah made his prophecy, the first indication of a coming Messiah.

Curry Institute.

This institution occupies spacious apartments in Morgan's Buildings, corner of Sixth and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny River and are large, airy and cheerful, and finished in good style, having been entirely renovated during the vacation.

The institution was established in 1860, since which time it has enrolled several thousand pupils, and perhaps has done more to supply a demand for live teachers and thus exerted a wider influence than any other institution of its kind west of the mountains. Its students are represented in every profession and branch of business, and found in all quarters of the globe, and are everywhere successful.

The plan of school embraces a Department for Young Folks, in which they can secure all the advantages of a first-class select school, and at the same time obtain a practical business education that will fit them for any ordinary position in life; an Academic Department for students wishing to prepare for College or take an advanced course; and a Normal Department for the education and training of teachers.

The Normal Department furnishes its pupils a complete outfit for teaching, and the demand for practical teachers from this school is such that no student who is qualified to receive a certificate of any grade need ever be without a situation.

The next term opens on the first Monday of September, and a liberal discount will be made in favor of all pupils buying yearly scholarships during the month of August. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this deduction must secure their scholarships before the opening of the school, however.

Chapped Hands

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Junipe Ta Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Impatience for Further Nile Discovery—The Second Herald White Nile Expedition.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

Among many signs of the absorbing interest awakened by the announcement of Livingstone's discoveries in Central Africa through the success of the *Herald* expedition, is the impatience with which people of a scientific turn of mind regard the prospect of waiting a couple of years or more before the last links in the chain of Nile discovery are welded together. The following from *Wilkes' Spirit* conveys a suggestion, of which more anon:

But the Doctor's views and weaknesses and plans are of but small importance in comparison with the prospects and opportunities which the *Herald* expedition has opened to the scientific world. It has, in the first place, exploded the pompous humbug of the British scientificists, and shown that the sources of the Nile may be revealed with the same ease that the dreaming Doctor was himself discovered in the jungle. In this point of view therefore, we suggest that the *Herald*, after giving Mr. Stanley's report to the public, shall send him or some other of its bright young correspondents back to Zanzibar and finish the Doctor's business. The *Herald* will know how to do the matter in the American style; and, if it succeeds, as we have no doubt it will, the government of the United States, with the universal approbation of the people, will be glad to refund Mr. Bennett his expenses.

Having laid this advice before the public we will inform our contemporary that a second exploring expedition is already on its way up the Nile, under the command of a *Herald* correspondent, to join the party of Sir Samuel Baker, who, with a strong force, was pushing into the interior in the service of science and the Viceroy of Egypt. The Khedive has volunteered to pay half the expenses of this second expedition, which was last heard from at Gondokoro, on the "White Nile." The encouragement thus given to scientific enterprise by the Viceroy shows unmistakably the value set upon the hopes for discovery by the Egyptain government. While Dr. Livingstone, therefore, is making his best endeavors to solve the mystery, aided substantially by the supplies turned over to him by the expedition under Mr. Stanley, another *Herald* exploring corps is working toward the same point by the route from the north. There is, therefore, a chance that a *Herald* correspondent will "finish the Doctor's business."

Missouri Iron Mountains.

Professor Waterhouse, in a recent paper on the resources of Missouri, gives the following description of the iron mountains for which the State is famous: "Shephard mountain is 660 feet high. The ore contains a large percentage of iron. The height of Pilot Knob above the Mississippi river is 1,118 feet. Its base, 581 feet from the summit, is 360 acres. The upper section of 141 feet is judged to contain 14,000,000 tons of ore. The elevation of Iron Mountain is 228 feet, and the area at its base 500 acres. The solid contents of the cone are 230,000,000 tons. It is thought that every foot beneath the surface will yield 3,000,000 tons of ore. At the depth of 150 feet the artesian auger was still penetrating solid ore. These mountains contain enough ore above the surface to afford for 200 years an annual supply of 1,000,000 tons. The iron is strong, tough and fibrous.

Political Notes.

RHODE ISLAND may safely be set down for Greeley.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, an old Republican, is stumping the State of Indiana for Greeley and Brown.

WATSON WEBB, the veteran editor, has declared himself against Grant's re-election.

THERE are forty thousand cashmere goats in California. Get ready for a tariff on shawls.

THE New York Commercial gives Colfax a lively drubbing for his recent speech in Indiana, and accuses him of "moral cowardice."

THE son of Governor Blair, of Michigan, has been turned out of his mail agency for "violating the rules of the postal service." That is to say, he refused to give $50 to the Grant campaign fund.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	115¼
United States 6s, 1881, bid	115¾@115⅞
United States 6s (Coupons)	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	116⅛@116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	116⅜@116⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	115⅝@116
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	115½
United States 10-40s	109½@109⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	112⅞
Currency Sixes	113¼@113⅞
New 5 Per Cents	112¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather for some days past has been changeable and showery; notwithstanding the rain the heat continues very oppressive; the rain, however, could not have been general as it failed to bring about a rise in our rivers, and navigation to the lower ports remains suspended. Produce—The supply keeps pace with the demand and prices have undergone no material change; one of the leading articles at present is flour; the market is a strong one with the advantage on the side of holders as prices have an upward tendency; the receipts are steadily increasing and should they continue in the same ratio it will be found to sustain the present prices. Bacon, and in fact hog products generally, are held very firm with a further advance on shoulders and sides; the stock in first hands is not a large one and holders are well pleased with the situation. Grain—We can report a good demand for most articles that come under this head. Wheat is particularly fancied about this time and the market firm and buyers anxious to invest; the stock in first hands is not large.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,564
Barley, sacks	537
Corn, sacks	150
Oats, sacks	647
Cheese, bxs	105
Butter, packages	69
Bacon, tcs	137
Apples, bbls	262
Rye, sks	171
Wheat, sks	1,945

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obained:

GROCERIES—The market since our last report has been devoid of animation; dealers were purchasing sparingly; their is however full as much doing as usual at this season; prices have undergone no change; we quote as follows:

COFFEE—Fancy, 24½c; prime, 23½c; good, 22¾c; fair, 22c; roasted, 22c.

SUGARS—Granulated, 18¼c; crushed, 13½c; powdered 18½c; A coffee, 12c; B, 11⅞c; extra C, 11⅝c; circle C, 11⅜c; Chesapeake extra C, 11⅛c; Knight's extra C, 10¾c; C yellow, 9⅝c.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips, 70c; white, choice syrups, 65c; good, 55c; fair, 50c; common, 35a40c; blackstrap, 25c.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85c; prime, 80c.

RICE—Carolina, 9¼a9¾c; Rangoon, 7¾a8c, Patna, 8a8¼c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a good business at the following rates: Sugar cured hams 16½c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain 8c; rib sides 9¼c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Breakfast bacon 12½c. Dried beef 20c. Mess pork $15 50. Lard tierces 10c; half barrels 10¾c; pails 11¼c. Ham sausage 10c.

HAY—The market continues firm with a good local demand; the stock of old hay is pretty well cleaned out; sales were made at $28a33; new ranged from $20a25a 30 per ton.

POTATOES—Dealers report a quiet market with regular sales at $2a2 50 per barrel.

BAGGING—Penn mills, two bushel, 38c; two bushel and a half 35c; three bushel 33c; Allegheny two bushel 36c.

BEANS—Are steady but not very active. We note regular sales at $2 75a3 25 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Dull as ever, without any change in prices; we continue to quote at 5a7a8c per lb.

CEMENT—In good supply. We are noted sales of Beeson's hydraulic at $2a2 25; Akron $2 75; Louisville $2 75; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3. Lime: calcined $2 10; eastern $1 75 per barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $5 50 per case.

CARBON OIL—The supply was fully up with the demand; we are reported sales of standard brands in round lots at 19½a20c; small sales from store brought the usual advance.

COAL—In plentiful supply; lump 9a10c; nut 7a8c; slack 4½c per bushel delivered.

CHEESE—Dealers report a firm market and a fair trade demand at the following rates: Dairy 10½a11c; factory 11½a12c; Goshen Ohio 12¼a13c per lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Scarce; the season is drawing to a close. Hams 9a10c; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5c. Lard 8a8¾c per pound.

EGGS—Market firm with a good demand for fresh ones at 15a16c per dozen.

FLOUR—We can report a firm market with a good jobbing demand. The tendency is to an advance in prices; and dealers quote as follows: Fair to choice spring wheat flour $7 50, $8 00a8 25 per barrel; red winter wheat $8 75a9 00; fancy lots a fraction higher. Rye is still quoted at $5 50 per barrel.

ASHES—The market ontinues to move steadily along presenti nothing either new or important. The current rates are as follows: Soda ash, common, 4c; refined 5c; nitrate soda 4⅞c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLES—We can report liberal receipts and a fair trade demand. The stock in first hands is abundant for all ordinary purposes. We note regular sales at $1 50, $2 00a2 50 per bbl.

ALE—Dealers report a good trade demand at the following current rates: X $9 per bbl.; XX $10; India $10 per barrel; half barrels in proportion.

BEESWAX—Is selling in a regular way at 33a35c per lb.

Butter—The market is considerably overstocked and prices are weak with a declining tendency and holders are anxious to realize. Prices just now are very uncertain and must be taken with allowance. We quote common to fair at 10a12c; prime to choice 15a16c per lb; some fancy lots as high as 17a18c.

GRAIN—Wheat was decidedly the leading article; market firm with more buyers than sellers; old wheat is very scarce; new is selling at $1 75a1 85 for good to prime red. Oats remains quiet with unchanged prices; we quote: mixed 40a41c; prime white 42c per bushel. Ear corn in moderate demand; we note sales on the track at 58a59c; in elevator 60a61c. Rye is dull with a declining tendency, we quote at 75a80c per bushel. Barley market unsettled.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains very dull with prices weak and very unsettled; prices in crude changed several times during the day; the last quotation we heard of was Parker's $3 20a3 22½, Oil City, $3 40. There is no telling how long these figures would be maintained.

SALES.

2,000 bbls.....$3 22½
1,000 " 3 22

REFINED.

Market continues weak and prices uncertain; we quote nominally as follows:

Spot	21¾c
August	22c
September, 1st half	22¾c
September, last half	22½c
October	22¾c
November	23c
December	22¾c

The above for eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is quiet; prices unaltered. City make at $1 78; country make at $1 70

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—The *Herald* says the market was very dull with little business doing at yesterday's decline; buyers lowered bids five to ten cents, which stopped further transactions of the day. Market closed dull with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

2,000 bbls Spot..... 3 30
1,000 " " 3 35

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 " " 3 25

OIL CITY.

1,000 " " 3 40
1,000 " " 3 40
1,000 " " 3 40

NEW YORK, August 14.—Crude in bulk easier at 11¾a11¾c with a moderate demand; refined dull and prices easier at 22¼a22½c; sales of 1,500 bbls short delivery at latter price; cases quiet and weak at 28¼a28¾c. Philadelphia delivery—Prices lower with sales of 2,000 bbls refined for August at 22c; 5,000 do to suit vessel at 22¼a22½c, and 1,000 1st half of September at 22¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 14.—The market was dull at $3 20a3 25.

ROUSEVILLE, August 14.—Market quiet and very dull at $3 20.

OIL CITY, August 14.—The market is quiet; ordinary on lower creek $3 25a3 30; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 30a3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—The market was dull with the following sales:

Standard White	21¾c
Crude	15¾c
Cases	27¾c
August 1st to 15th	22¾c
August 15th to 30th	22½c
September, 1st half	22¾c
September, last half	22¼c
October	23c

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot $3 30a3 35.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, August 15, 1872.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle since our last was a large one. The principal portion, however, were thorough stock. This fact assisted trade very materially. The market was not a very active one, buyers being disposed to act cautiously. The news from the East was more favorable for holders, but this fact did not improve prices, although it in many instances prevented a decline. The receipts since our last were 5,527 head; the exports East for the same period were 6,248 head. Following are the prices current:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	$6 75a7 00
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 25a6 50
Fair 1,200 lb. steers	5 75a6 10
Fair 1,100 lb. steers	5 25a5 50
Fair 1,000 lb steers	4 75a5 25
Common, all weights	3 50a4 00
Bulls and stags	2 50a3 50

HOGS.

The receipts and offerings of hogs for the past three days were light. The result was an improvement in prices, and a good local demand. The current rates were as follows:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 35a5 45
Prime Philadelphia	5 20a5 25
Yorkers, good	4 75a5 00

The Eastern number received were 9,250 head, whilst the exports East reach 10,370 head.

SHEEP.

The receipts were only moderate, viz: 6,940 head. The exports for the same time were 6,890 head. The trade was moderately active. Holders call the market a hard one, so far as they are concerned. The following quotations are about the figures stock was selling at:

Extra, 90 lbs	$5 75a5 85
Prime, 85 lbs	5 35a5 50
Good, 80 lbs	4 75a5 25
Fair, 75 lbs	4 00a4 50
Common	3 00a4 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Money easy at 2a3 per cent.

Sterling weak at 108a108¾.

Gold closed firm at 114a114¼. In Gold Room the weakness in Exchange on Amsterdam was assigned as a reason for the decline.

Clearings at the Gold Bank to-day were $57,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $123,000.

Loans at 1a2 per cent. for carrying.

Government bonds dull and strong; 5-20s of '64 and '65 advanced ⅛c on Saturday's prices.

State bonds dull and firm. Missouris offered at 93.

In Stocks the principal feature was a decline in Erie from 47½ to 45¾, the lowest point for a long time, and an advance on Western Union on purchases by Vanderbilt; buyers paid from 71¾ to 73¾. Both stocks were active as were also Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, with a fair business in New York Central, which advanced to 97, and Lake Shore, Northwestern and Indiana Central. The general market, though, quite sympathized with Western Union and advanced, closing strong throughout the list. The shorts were free purchasers to-day. Erie earnings are said to show a further decrease.

DRY GOODS.

The general tone of the market is towards activity, but the continued heat of the weather has retarded business transactions for the daylight, in comparison with those of last week, but some fair sales have been effected in different branches of trade. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "Brown sheetings were in fair request for standard weights, and moderate transactions are reported at full rates; medium grades are without much inquiry; Bleeched shirtings and sheetings were in limited demand, and some favorite marks are sold ahead. Cotton dull and steady at former quotations; Canton flannels are without any new features; Woolen flannels are without any change; Cloths and coatings for the day are without much inquiry: white fancy cassimeres showed considerably more activity; doeskins continue to do fairly, and some moderate sales are reported for day; foreign dry goods are yet inactive, and for to-day lacked in animation.

PRODUCE.

Cotton steady; middling upland 21¾c. Flour scarcely so firm with a moderate demand; superfine Western and State $6 99a7 50; common to good $7 15a7 45; good to choice $7 45; white wheat, extra $8 10a9 35; extra Ohio $7 10a9 25; St. Louis $7 65a11. Rye flour firm with a fair demand at $4 25a5 10. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 92¾a93c. Wheat dull; Northwest afloat at $1 63½; new amber Michigan $2 82; No 1 Milwaukee afloat $1 67a1 68½; winter red western $1 82a1 90. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn is firmer; steamer western mixed 63½a64c; prime sail do 64¼a65c. Oats heavy; western 44a46c; Ohio 48a53c. Eggs quiet; western 18a19c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather dull at 27a29c; Orinoco 26a27c. Wool quiet; old 60a63c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¼a8¾c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 17a18¼c. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum: crude 11½a12c; refined 22c. Turpentine quiet and firm at 52c. Provisions firm. Mess pork dull at $13 65. Beef dull; plain mess $5 60; extra $8 10; hams dull at 20a32c. Cut meats steady: hams 11a14c; shoulders 6a7c; middles quiet and firmer; short clear 8¾c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam new 8¾c; old 9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter and cheese dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Flour dull; old 7¼a7½c; new 7a7¼c. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; dry $1 40a1 45; damp $1 10a1 30. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 45a56c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; old 72a75c; new 60a70c. Oats firm, with a fair demand for old at 33a38c; new 26a30c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries unchanged and firm. Oils unchanged and steady. Eggs steady and in moderate demand at 12a12½c. Butter: demand good at full prices; choice 20a22c. Pork steady and in moderate demand; sales of over 1,000 lbs. in lots at 13c. Lard: demand light; holders firm; offerings light; summer wanted at 8c; steam 8½c; kettles 8⅝c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders 6¼; buyer August 6½c; rib 8¼c; clear rib 8½c. refused 6¾c asked; clear 8¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices; 7¼c asked; clear rib 9½c spot; sides 8¾c, delivered September; clear 9¾c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4 75a5 25. Whisky unsettled; sales of 8,990 gallons New York at $1 40 per gal.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; closing dull at $1 57a1 57¼ cash or seller August; $1 21¾ seller September. Corn easier; No 2 42½c seller August; 43c seller September; rejected steady and in good demand at 39¾c. Oats firm at 27a28c cash or seller August; 26½c seller September; rejected 22½c. Rye firm at 55c spot; 56½c seller September. Barley quiet but steady; old 53c; new 57c seller September. Pork inactive; 13¾a14c asked cash or seller August or September. Lard steady; winter 8¾a8¾c; summer 8a8½c. Cut meats: strong sales; shoulders 6a6¼c; 100,000 lbs short clear 8¾c. Whisky dull; 89½c bid; 90c asked.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Flour is firm; choice superfine $5a5 75. Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $7 25a9. Wheat quiet; new red $1 63a1 79. Rye nominal at 86c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 63c; mixed western 62a63c. Oats dull; Western white 46a48c; mixed 43c. Provisions in good demand; mess porks $14a14 25. Lard 8¾a9c. Petroleum—crude 15¾a16c; refined 22a22½c. Whisky steady at 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1 70; amber do $1 45; old $1 70 seller for August; No 1 red $1 75; No 2 do $1 60; No 3 do $1 40. Corn quiet; high mixed 47½a48c; low mixed 47½c; yellow 48½c. Oats quiet; No 1 new 35c; old 36½c; Michigan 35c; rejected 26c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Tobacco; sales 7,701 hhds at unchanged figures. Cotton quiet; middling upland, 20.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat declined, choice amber $1 80. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats active and firm; Western mixed 50c. Rye firm and scarce at 72a75c. Provisions are strong and unchanged. Western butter dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94a94½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 14.—Flour firm with a fair demand; strong upward tendency. Wheat a fair demand with advanced sales; 5,000; No 2 red winter $1 44. Corn steady with a moderate demand; low mixed 46c. Oats steady and a moderate demand; old 36c; new No 1 32c. Petroleum refined easier but unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKE, August 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 mill $1 44; No 2 do $1 43. Corn firm with a fair demand; No 2 mixed 45c. Oats steady and a moderate demand. Barley firm with a fair demand; fall No 2 59c.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, August 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92½; American Securities are quiet and steady; 5-20s '63, 92½; 5-20s '62, 92⅝; 5-20s '65, 93; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 92. Refined Petroleum, 16⅛s. Tallow 46s. Turpentine 35s a 35s 6d.

PARIS, August 14.—Rentes 55 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Cotton strong. Middling uplands 9⅝a10c; Orleans 10¼c; sales of 15,000 bales for speculation and 3,000 bales for export. California white wheat 12s 3d; red western spring 11s 6d a 9d; red winter 12s 4d. Flour 28s 6d a 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 54s. Cumberland middles 32s; short rib middles 35s 6d.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 14.—The steamer Hermania, from New York, has arrived.

Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Continued low pressure, southerly and westerly winds, with threatening weather and occasional rain areas on the lower lakes and thence eastwardly over the Middle and Eastern States.

Variable, southerly and easterly winds on the South Atlantic, with partly cloudy weather.

Falling barometer and threatening weather with rain and light northerly and easterly winds on the Gulf.

Clearing and cooler weather from Minnesota to Michigan, and southward to Tennessee with northerly winds.

MARRIED.

RAIBLE—GRIFFON—Tuesday evening, August 13, 1872, by Rev. John Staub, at the residence of John W. Raible, Liberty street, Mr. JOHN N RAIBLE, of Pittsburgh, and Miss HANNA LEWISSA GRIFFON, of Shousetown, Pa. No cards.

DIED.

CALLAHAN—On Wednesday, August 14, at P. M., Mrs. ELIZA CALLAHAN, widow of Thos Callahan deceased, in the 40th year of her age.

PARKS—On Wednesday, August 14th, JAMES PARKS, in the 35th year of his age.

BALLOU.—On Tuesday, August 13th, at Milroy, Pa., WALTER CHILDS, infant son of Frank and May S. Ballou. 1t.

SIMPSON—Saturday, August 10, at 11:15 a. m. RACHEL M. SIMPSON, only child of Wm. and Ellen Simpson, aged 2 years, 1 month and 1 days

Medicinal Poisons on th Wane.

The patriarch took no mercury, no bismuth, iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not ev know of the existence of these "specifics," a yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had f gotten them. Their medicines were herbs a roots. They have left this fact on record, and t world seems to be now taking note of it, and turning to the first principles of medication. H tetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most e cacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also most popular. Thousands of persons who onl few years ago believed implicitly in all the pois which figure in the pharmacopoeia, now pronou this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermitt fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and brain. The time is not far distant when mos the powerful and venomous drugs now so reckle administered by practitioners of the "hero school, in cases that might easily be controlled milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by philosophical physicians. As it is, the think public, who are generally ahead of the professals, have already put the dangerous preparat, aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their s as a safe and excellent household medicine, adap to almost every ailment except the organic deadly contagious diseases. For more than two years this famous restorative and preventive been annually strengthening its hold upon the p lic confidence, and it now takes the lead of e advertised medicine manufactured in the coun

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In view of the many wants for trifling ailm which are common in every community, which have usually been supplied by patent or pretiary medicines, DR. KEYSER, at 167 L ty street will put them up for any needing medicines, at a trifling cost, and sure of affor relief.

There are at this time of the year numerous of Bowel and Summer Complaints, espe among children, which could be relieved timely resort to some appropriate remedy, sa Dr. Keyser would be able to furnish from his Emporium, stored as it is with all the medi which are known and used in the relief and ing of disease.

The multitude of patent medicines now i have only been introduced to meet this ma public want, and people in need of cheap med will find it of great advantage to have that supplied by such a person as Dr. KEYSER, v abundantly qualified, not only to furnish th material, but to preser be intelligently to a may need such services. Dr. Keyser's off above stated, at 167 Liberty street.

jy31-d&w

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This Institute was established for the e purpose of supplying the afflicted with sci and reliable treatment, and is not to be classe the numerous quacks and impostors that in large cities. The proprietors have had the ment of Private and special diseases the st their lives and can refer to thousands all ov country that have been benefitted and cu their treatment. No matter how difficult standing your case may be, if curable, after sonal examination, they will frankly tell you so. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

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They are particularly suited. They will in time bring on the monthly period with regu and although very powerful, contain nothin ful to the constitution. In all cases of Nerv Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect when all other means have failed. The cir around each package give full directions vice, or will be sent free to all writing for sealed from observation.

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